THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937—VOL. XXX, NO. 29

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Ireland's New Constitution

The Chautemps Round-Up

Egypt's New Government

¶ Erin go bragh; Eire go de Valera — Hammered out by Taoiseach ("Prime Minister") Eamon de Valera, Ireland's new Constitution goes into effect and the fifteen-year-old Irish Free State becomes as obsolete as Irish snakes. With the new constitution comes a new name on Gaelic tongues. While remaining "Ireland" to English speech, the southern section of the Emerald Isle is now dubbed "Eire," and is so to be known in Gaelic. Mr. de Valera outlines the aims of Ireland under the new Constitution as initiating a national code favorable to traditional Irish philosophy, political freedom, political and territorial unity, better co-operation with "people of the neighboring island," and for the development of a "truly democratic, Christian state."

♪ ♪ ♪

• **The Constitution** does not sever the cords binding Ireland to the British Commonwealth. De Valera's "Ireland" is not automatically turned into a republic under the new Constitution. As "a sovereign, independent, democratic state," it continues to co-operate with England in external affairs. The British Commonwealth proposes to continue to treat Eire as unchanged in its relation to the rest of the Empire. The Constitution becomes effective in twenty-six counties of southern Ireland, but predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland continues to have its separate government and to function independent of Eire's Constitution.

♪ ♪ ♪

• **Downing Street** takes the change calmly, announces that it cannot recognize that the adoption of a name involves "any right to territory or jurisdiction over territory of the United Kingdom." Nor does it, in British opinion affect in any way the position of Northern Ireland as a part of the United Kingdom. Generally speaking the British attitude is: "What's in a name?" But southern Irishmen see it differently. To them the name represents an ideal: Ireland for the Irish. • Apparently, too, it represents a manifestation of the modern nationalistic impulse.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **French Strike Ends**—The Chautemps Government demonstrates that it still holds the reins in France. With a suddenness as surprising as the unexpectedness with which the strike was originally called, public service employees in Paris go back to their jobs, ending a stay-out which tangled traffic for a day and called for a display of strength on the part of the Government. • This leaves the People's Front with more prestige than many suspected it possessed. Premier Chautemps gets the credit for corraling stampeders thrown into a turmoil by communistic shouts. Standing firmly against the strike, making clear that the Government would requisition even the army if necessary, he adroitly whispered encouragement to Socialist ministers who moved about among union leaders, calming with concessions the tossing horns. • Thus Paris presents the picture of a peaceful round-up with the cowboys of the People's Front riding herd, complacently aware that the outcome of the strike represents victory for the moderate elements in the French Government.

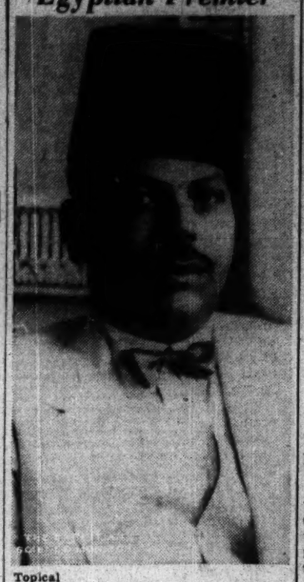
♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Egypt's New Government**—Egypt's constitutional crisis is climaxed with the dismissal of Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha and his cabinet and the appointment of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha to form a new government in opposition to the Wafdists (nationalists). The act of King Farouk marks the high point of his 20-months reign and emphasizes the determination of the crown to carry on a direct frontal attack on radical politicos. In London the abrupt act of the boy King, while conceded to be within royal jurisdiction, is closely watched, since it appears to be a departure from the democratic intentions of Egypt's constitution. Underneath Egypt's unrest, Britain sees a fine Italian hand at work, and while it avoids taking sides, it nevertheless leans toward the deposed Premier. • The contest apparently is not so much between personalities as between ideas. Thus the present shift indicates that a diluted autocracy versus a united democracy represents the teams on the field.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Japanese Note**—Japan follows its American formula in its note to Great Britain in response to British protests against the attack on the gunboat Ladybird and other British shipping in China waters. It contends that the attack was a "mistake," but to insure against further mistakes it has disciplined responsible officers on grounds of having failed to take full precautions. Furthermore, Japanese forces have been ordered to take "greatest possible care" against repetition of such attacks. The British Foreign Office permits publication of the explanation, but withholds any present comment. • It takes no very shrewd guess to predict that just as Japan followed the American formula in its "apology," even so will Great Britain follow the formula of America's reply. And this will mean that the Anglo-Saxon nations are mutual in their determination that international rights must be respected in the Far East.

Egyptian Premier



Topical

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha
Succeeds Wafd Leader

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha has been appointed to form a new government in Egypt following youthful King Farouk's dismissal of Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha. The situation in which the British Government attempted to conciliate resulted from a long feud between the King and his Wafdist (Nationalist) premier.

Details of Egypt's governmental crisis: Page 4.

Britain Limits Charter of Eire To Present Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—The British and Dominion Governments prepared to treat the new Constitution of Eire as not effecting any fundamental change in the position of that country as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, it is officially announced.

The Constitution, which became effective in the 26 counties of southern Ireland yesterday, omits any mention of the King except an indirect reference in the clause providing for co-operation with Britain in external affairs.

The British Government, however, declares in a statement issued by Downing Street last night:

No New Territory

"They (the Government) cannot recognize that adoption of the name of 'Eire' or 'Ireland' . . . involves any right to territory or jurisdiction over territory forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or affects in any way the position of Northern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

"They therefore regard the use of the name of 'Eire' or 'Ireland' as relating only to that area which hitherto was known as the Irish Free State."

The statement added that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa had taken the same stand.

It is noted that the Dominion Governments are not included in the latter statement over the par-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Paris Strike Ended Quickly By Chautemps

Public Services Normal as 100,000 Return to Their Jobs

Pay Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 30—As suddenly as it began, the public service strike, which completely tied up transportation in Paris yesterday, ended this morning.

The strikers yielded before the unexpectedly firm attitude of the Government, which made it clear that the public services would be requisitioned and run by army technicians if necessary.

The Government also threatened to call the workers to the colors and to order them, as soldiers, to carry on their jobs. This measure, utilized in a pre-war strike, is possible as many of the striking workers are French army reservists.

100,000 Back at Work

In the face of these preparations, however, the striking unions decided to resume work and by noon the return of some 100,000 strikers permitted the city to function normally.

Credit for this quick reversal of a situation which threatened at one moment to develop into a grave social conflict is being accorded to Premier Camille Chautemps. He first took an adamant stand against the strike, the strength of which impressed the strikers. He followed this by quietly encouraging his Socialist Minister of the Interior, Marx Dormoy, to negotiate with union leaders and by holding out promises of concessions if they went back to work at once.

The success of these tactics confirms a belief that the strike had been precipitated by an extremist minority and that the majority of public service employees never favored the walkout. It seems clear, however, that the real outcome of the strike is a complete victory for the moderate elements in the Government who took a revolutionary and unyielding stand against social disorder.

Supported by Socialists

Although the Socialist ministers in the Cabinet supported this stronger stand they did so only after several hours of wavering and indecision. The political result has been to strengthen the stand of Premier Chautemps and his fellow party members. It is an open question, however, whether the Government can continue indefinitely to survive these repeated cleavages between the Socialists and the Radical Socialists who are the more moderate members of the Government, headed by Premier Chautemps.

Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense and César Campinchi, Minister of Marine, took the lead in opposing the strike in Paris on the grounds that it compromised the national defense. M. Campinchi actually ordered to Paris 100 or more marine engineers from the naval base at Brest, and these technicals took train at once for the capital. Before they arrived, however, the strike had been called off by labor leaders.

Compromise on Pay

The compromise gave the protesting municipal workers a 70-francs-a-month (about $2.30) living allowance to meet increased costs.

While this was an advance over

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

New York City Faces Era Unique in U. S. Politics

Second Fusion Term Sees Tammany and Corrupt Government Ousted

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The history of municipal government in the United States offers nothing comparable to the political atmosphere in which New York City will enter upon its second term of Fusion rule on Jan. 1.

Much had happened to uproot some of the greatest grafting enterprises which ever disgraced an American city when the La Guardia regime was instated four years ago, but the shadow of the Tammany Tiger still lay over City Hall and, shorn and belabored as he was by that conflict, he still retained his foothold in the niches of power. The tradition of his control was still intact; the voters had not dealt the finishing blow, and he could continue to block reform and reorganization of the city government.

The sequel, however, did not bear out the tradition, and thus it is that, with 1938, all the things the Tammany braves knew could never happen have come to pass. The reform Mayor not only was re-elected, but given a united and harmonious Board of Estimate, a separate legislative unit promising at least a disinterested, nonpartisan attitude toward lawmaking, and an "anti-corruption" charter.

Integrates City Planning

For the first time city planning is integrated with government in America's greatest city, citizens here have power to regulate their own affairs through the initiative and referendum, executive responsibility is implemented as are departmental reorganization, minority representation, elimination of useless government forms and nonpartisanship in the conduct of municipal affairs.

While, in common with other American cities whose rule has been indicated as the conspicuous failure of democracy, New York's fundamental obstacle to decent and adequate government was domination by a single political party, increasingly the defects were seen not to be exclusively personal to its officials, but inherent in its very governmental form and structure. That huge 2000-page compendium of legal hodge-podge—the city charter—which even trained lawyers could not understand, spelled sesame to the graft and corruption so vividly disclosed by the Samuel Seabury inquiries in the city's quadrennium of fiscal debacle after 1929.

Of seven efforts since 1901 to revise this printed multitude of ambiguities, archaisms and inconsistencies bound round with red tape, six had been thwarted by Tammany Hall. The seventh, undertaken under legislative auspices in 1934 with Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Seabury heading the revisioners, foundered in the political plum gardens of borough autonomy. Not till then did the city win the right to draft its own charter at the hands of lawyers and civic experts instead of political organizations.

Now a Compact Guide

Today the maze of tortuous verbiage that screened political tinkering with the taxpayers' money and evasion of public trust has been reduced to a compact, conservative, sober, middle-of-the-road "living law" plan of which home rule is the core. It is cut to the pattern of "sound business management" in an adjustment of all worth salvaging to new conditions by simplified functions and clarified accounta-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

© Harris & Ewing

Fiorello H. La Guardia
Fusion Mayor of New York

Dewey Announces $346,000 Cut In Prosecution Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—In the incisive terms of a report to the city director of the budget, District Attorney-Elect Thomas E. Dewey today has presented his working chart on the depoliticalization of the office he will take over on Saturday after 20 years of Tammany control.

During his campaign for election he gave the procedure the more romantic form of a pledge to restore the county's machinery of law enforcement to the people. Today, the work of reorganizing the office completed, the pledge takes the language of a $346,000 saving in prosecution costs, with the import that Mr. Dewey proposes to "preserve all of the essential services of the regular district attorney's office and of the racket investigation within the regular 1938 district attorney's budget of $810,631."

In addition to the rackets inquiry which required an annual special appropriation of $296,600, mortgage company and ambulance chasing investigations cost another extra $50,000, which had raised county prosecution costs to $1,157,231.

"The money saved by the abolition of useless jobs," Mr. Dewey's statement to Budget Director Kenneth F. Dayton said, "will make it possible for the first time in the history of criminal prosecution in New York to have a regular staff of scientifically trained investigators and accountants attached to the office of the District Attorney. The cases in my office will be prepared by my assistants and not by others."

A careful survey of staff functions in prosecution revealed among other things, Mr. Dewey announced, that 35 of the 60 process servers employed at salaries of $2940 and $2500 each were "useless and unnecessary," and that the chief process server, drawing $4260 a year, was a "wholly useless functionary," whose work henceforth would be delegated to the chief clerk.

"By the efficient use of 25 of the 60 process servers," he continued, "I am satisfied that the work can be fully accomplished and much more effectively."

Mr. Dewey concluded his drastic revision of expenditures with a request for two chauffeurs, recalling his experience in the rackets industry had shown the hours of labor averaged from 8:30 a. m. to midnight, seven days a week. He also will have two confidential secretaries, one a newspaperman at $6500 a year, and the other a person bringing "a trained appreciation of social values to the problem of law enforcement," at $6000 a year.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Dec. 30, 1937

Commercial Teachers' Convention	2
Journalism Teachers' Convention	2
Wonders of Research	2
The Young Folks' Page	6
Sports Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Stability [With Italian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Past Mail Steamers	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Relief Thought Out of Place In Farm Program

Said to Interfere With Conservation and Adjustment Phases

Often Aids Unfit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—The relief phases must be taken entirely out of the federal agricultural conservation program lest it defeat its own purposes, W. E. Grimes, of Kansas State College, told the American Farm Economic Association at its annual meeting here today.

Mr. Grimes held that "the relief phases of the program run headon into the conservation and adjustment phases."

"Giving relief to a farmer oftentimes makes it possible for him to go on farming when perhaps society and agriculture would be served best if such a farmer ceased to be a farmer," he declared.

Mr. Grimes stressed that "under the agricultural conservation program, agricultural adjustment is to proceed until the incomes of farm people are on a parity with their pre-war relationship to the incomes of non-agricultural people."

"This is the parity income concept," he continued. "It differs materially from the price parity concept of the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Difference in Price Raising

"Raising farm incomes to a parity with other incomes is entirely different from raising prices to pre-war parity. Prices of several farm products reached parity levels this year, but this did not result in parity incomes for many farmers who did not have these products to sell.

"Parity income must consider the quantities sold, the price per unit and the number of persons on the farm. This brings up the question of how many farmers are needed and how large a farm population is desirable. It is generally assumed that future adjustments will result in producing smaller quantities, and this means reduction in acreage, livestock and farmers. Parity income probably can be secured only by reducing the number of farmers."

H. C. M. Case, of the University of Illinois, discussing the farm management aspects of soil conservation, saw profitable farming as an individual problem to each farm, each operator varying widely in ability.

"Tenants speed up operation and cut costs to get a larger immediate net return—at the expense of the soil," he said. "Therefore a close working relationship between owner and tenant is urgently and increasingly needed. Transitory managerial responsibility for the soil does not go well with an aging agriculture."

Only Put Off Fateful Day

Mr. Case said that in the Iowa corn belt in 25 years the inroads of soil depletion were hidden a long time by improvements in tillage, machinery, variety of crops and so on, while in the South, the type of farming speeded up soil depletion and many technical improvements in production were like temporary stimulants, hastening the day of reckoning when the soil was exhausted.

Nevertheless, he contended, if the American farmer has fed half the world at half price for half a century, as has been said, and has depleted his natural resources, there was the best possible case for public assistance in maintaining the nation's agricultural resources for posterity.

Siegfried von Ciriacy-Wantrup, of the University of Bonn, described soil conservation problems in European farm management. There, he reported, the problem is entirely one of depletion rather than washing or blowing because of climatic differences. Chemical fertilizers are becoming a decisive factor, he added, and well-balanced rotation has been highly developed.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Honored

© Bachrach

Prof. Charles Palache
Harvard Savant Receives Roebling Medal of Mineralogical Society

Primitive Area Of Utah Mapped For Geologists

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The largest primitive area in the United States, territory as extensive as the State of New York, with few roads, not a single railroad, and only a handful of inhabitants, had its first mapping recently, the results of which were shown today to approximately 800 geologists convened for the fiftieth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America.

The maps of this land of mystery will, for the first time, bring the desolate region of southeastern Utan within the reach of geologists. All of which means that more careful stock can be taken of the mineral resources in this area. There are known to be extensive deposits of coal, some oil, deposits of uranium-vanadium minerals, placer gold, helium, carbon dioxide gas, and there may be fissure gold with subordinate copper.

Dr. Charles Palache of Harvard University, retiring president of the society, yesterday received the Roebling medal of the Mineralogical Society of America meeting in joint session with the geologists. The medal was awarded for "meritorious achievement in mineralogy and allied sciences."

Dr. Palache, born in California and a graduate of the University of California where he obtained his doctorate in 1894, has been associated with Harvard since 1896. A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, his work and teaching have inspired many students to great achievements in geology.

Advice on Summer Homes

Good advice to persons planning to build a summer home at the beach was offered by Dr. U. S. Grant of the University of California, who said that care should be exercised to first look into the history of the beach lest the builder awake some morning to find the house under water. Beaches which widen during the summer and narrow during winter, others where there is wide variations in wave height and fluctuations in mean sea level, illustrate the need for care in properly locating future beach dwellings.

Seven explorer-geologists associated with Dr. Francis P. Shepard of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography announced that they would soon set forth to explore the submarine mountain ranges and canyons some 700 miles out into the Pacific off the coast of California.

Fresh evidence that Asia and North America may once have been linked by land was found by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney of Carnegie Institution and Dr. Hsen-Hsu Hu in an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

'Big Business' Is Invited To Defend Itself

General Motors Head Is One of Many Leaders Senate Will Hear

To Study Recession

Searching Inquiry Will Go Into Causes of Slump and Effect on Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—"Big Business" is to have its opportunity to reply to the New Deal barrage directed against it just at the time when President Roosevelt is making a series of public pronouncements next week dealing with the budget and the industrial situation, and after assaults upon it by Robert H. Jackson, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and other New Deal leaders.

This comes about through invitations sent out to captains of American industry like Lammot du Pont, Walter C. Teagle and Gerard Swope by the "Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief" which has suddenly blazed into prominence with announcement that William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, would appear before it here Jan. 6. Mr. Knudsen's formal acceptance was received today, he dropping a business trip to attend.

But the Knudsen announcement does not begin to tell the full story. A list of prominent industrialists has been invited to attend which reads like who's who of American business. Furthermore, they will come to the Senate committee, if they accept the invitations, on the heels of the announcement of figures of America's first unemployment census, which will be out on Monday. Advance indications are that the figure of unemployed and partially unemployed will create a stir by its size.

Questions to Go Far

Finally, there will be added interest in the hearings from the questions that will be asked. It is learned today that these questions will go far beyond the advance summary of interrogations which the committee submitted with its invitation. Industrialists will be asked why they think there is a business slump, as well as how it affects their own industry.

Not only businessmen but social workers, labor leaders, sociologists, public men of all descriptions and particularly those who have schemes for meeting the unemployment problem, have been invited to attend. The preliminary list of acceptances for next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday give a cross section of government, industrial and labor sections.

The list now given below of those who have been invited, provides an even broader sweep of the country's economic life.

With Secretary Ickes tonight returning to the attack on "big business" over the radio, which was started by Mr. Jackson, assistant attorney general, the opportunity vouchsafed to capitalists to reply to the New Deal is being watched with interest. It all grows out of a resolution introduced in Congress on Feb. 1, a year ago, calling for an investigation "expeditiously and with all possible dispatch."

Those Who Will Talk

A year later the Senate has got around to making its "expeditious" investigation.

Here are some of the business leaders who have been invited by the committee to appear and testify:

Colby M. Chester, chairman of General Foods Corporation, George H. Davis, president of the United State Chamber of Commerce, Lammot du Pont, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Benjamin F. Fairless, president, Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, Walter S. Gifford, president American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Harry I. Harriman, division of metropolitan planning, Boston, Robert Henry, Duneen mills, Greenville, S. C.; Virgil Jordan, president of National Industrial Conference Board; Louis Kerstein, William Filene's Sons, Boston; J. D. A. Morrow, president, Pittsburgh Coal Company; Claudius T. Murchison, Textile Industry, N. Y. C.; Alfred W. Reeves, general manager, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Noel Sargent, secretary, National Association of Manufacturers; Gerard Swope, General Electric Company; Walter C. Teagle, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Walter S. Tower, American Iron & Steel Institute; Wilson Compton, National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Robert E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck; Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York.

Will "Big Business" Respond?

All told, invitations have been sent out to 49 prospective witnesses, and deepest interest centers here on whether the representatives of "Big Business" included in the list will attend. Mr. Jackson, for example, singled out the steel industry as a "monopoly" example in his speech Monday, and if Mr. Tower cares to reply for the American Iron & Steel Institute, he is given an opportunity and a national forum.

No collusion between the committee and the New Deal leaders of the "anti-big business drive" at first sight seems to exist.

The committee was sponsored by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, who has a general reputation for hard-working sincerity and earnestness. Chairman of the com-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

Jackson Snipes at 'Big Business' While Roosevelt Demands Balanced Budget—What's the Answer? You Say

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 30

The most conspicuous thing on the political horizon this week is, of course, the eruption of Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, on the monopoly issue. This is to be succeeded today by a speech from Harold L. Ickes, the sharp-tongued Secretary of the Interior, which his friends have quietly tipped off newsmen is to be "red hot."

Mr. Roosevelt himself makes three major pronouncements next week, his annual message, his budget message and his Jackson Day dinner address, the first and last of which will be carried over the networks to the nation. The assumption is that the Jackson-Ickes speeches are curtain raisers for the presidential performance, and will set the mood and temper for what follows. But what curtain-raisers they are! Here was the Secretary of the Treasury in his Academy of Music speech only last fall preaching co-operation with business in mild tones, and proposing that the teammates could work out of the recession in friendly helpfulness. How the burden has changed! What has caused the change?

Of course nobody knows for sure and there are various explanations current. That some sort of a trend is definitely shaping however, in advance of the new session of Congress there seems general agreement. One version of this is that the anti-monopoly issue has always clicked before and is being dragged out hopefully at this juncture to click again.

Not First Time for Jackson

For Mr. Jackson it may be said that he has hammered home on the concentration of wealth issue long before this turn of events. Yesterday was not the first time he quoted from the famous Brookings report with its pronouncement that "inadequate buying power among the masses of the people appears to be fundamentally responsible for the persistent failure to call forth our productive power." He has been a sincere and intelligent fighter for a better distribution of American income ever since coming to Washington.

But what has unleashed Mr. Jackson from his tether at precisely this juncture? It is taken for granted that his speeches have what is known as White House "clearance," like the major addresses of all the official family. A possible answer here is that a Jackson "build up" is under way. Mr. Jackson is being plastered on the front news pages, perhaps, as a candidate for New York's governorship in 1938, possibly even as Mr. Roosevelt's successor in 1940. True or not, it is certainly correct to say that few men in Washington today express the New Deal philosophy so ardently and pungently as Mr. Jackson. "He puts it better than Roosevelt himself," declared one New Dealer admiringly.

An attack on "big business" in the midst of a serious trade recession is obviously a dangerous procedure; but there are no signs as yet that it has halted Mr. Roosevelt's harmony conferences with public utility chiefs, balked the very real tax concessions in the forthcoming Ways and Means Committee measure or stopped the vast housing aid program.

Somehow Looks Inconsistent

Furthermore, it is being accompanied by constant demands from the Administration for a balanced budget, the latest urging a cut in the CCC rolls which would be harder for Congress to swallow than road fund reductions. In short, so far as can be seen at the minute, the New Deal is swinging its cutlass at the "big business" bogey but is following much the same course as before to business in general.

Mr. Roosevelt's triple utterances next week will set the real key for the future, but in the meantime it is obvious that the new drive has certain political advantages. It permits the New Deal to drop the defensive and take the aggressive. It shifts the blame for the business slump to the horrid monopolists. On paper, at any rate, it turns a liability into an asset.

One question remains unanswered; has the old axiom that no administration can survive a business slump at last been upset? Of course, the present probably is not a major recession, and certainly New Dealers call it only temporary. But if all Roosevelt recovery measures were again set in motion, and the billions started rolling from the Treasury, how would the voters, the unemployed, the masses, react? The old way of meeting a slump was to ride it out, and administrations generally succumbed doing it. Mr. Jackson on Monday specifically stated that the New Deal would not do it that way. Would an electorate oust an administration going through all the recovery motions of 1933-1935 to put in a conservative? Nobody can say.

Bargains in Auto Parking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Parking space for 17,600 automobiles, to be provided in garages and parking lots at bargain rates, is the La Guardia Administration's latest proposal for reducing the traffic congestion which has affected mid-town Manhattan with greater severity following completion of the new Lincoln tunnel.

Under a plan worked out by Mayor La Guardia, garage owners and civic groups, a basic rate ranging in most instances from 15 cents to 35 cents for parking will become effective Jan. 3, the date set for a ban on daytime parking on 10 cross-town arterial streets. Most garages in the mid-town area at present charge 50 to 75 cents for parking for a maximum of 12 hours, with no reduction for shorter periods.

A plan for the erection of municipal garages and parking areas had been discussed in connection with efforts to solve the traffic problem which has become so acute in Manhattan's streets.

The new restrictions designed to speed up cross-town traffic will result in a ban on daytime parking, except on Sunday, for the designated streets. Commercial vehicles will be permitted to stop and make deliveries, but passenger vehicles which now use the streets for parking will be cleared away.

The number of vehicles that can be accommodated under the bar-gain rate parking program is believed to be approximately the same as those displaced under the ban against parking on designated cross-town streets.

Announcement of the list of garages and parking lots offering the new low prices would be made within a few days, Mayor La Guardia announced.

In the Boston Section:

Chamber of Commerce names objectives for 1938.

Taxpayers seek to clip Lieutenant Governor's allowances.

Foley appoints Murphy Assistant District Attorney.

Wollaston residents appeal to ABC over local heads to stop liquor sales at beach.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Research: Summary of Wonders

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking back over Monitor files to survey a few of the more outstanding events in natural science in 1937, one sees that while spectacular feats and discoveries were almost lacking, the year was on the whole a fruitful one for research. As has been pointed out before in these columns, the full significance of technical discovery is sometimes not apparent for several years or decades.

The building of the worlds greatest precision microscope by Prof. L. C. Graton, assisted by Dr. E. C Dane, in Harvard's laboratory of mining geology might well head the list of 1937 achievements of high value to the earth sciences. Other events of the year may be grouped as follows:

Earth Sciences—

Record-breaking floods visit the Ohio, Mississippi and Connecticut river valleys, speeding up flood-control measures.

Two Texas geologists tell 100th meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science at Denver, that puzzling volcano-like depressions in ancient rocks are the eroded remains of meteor-scars.

Glaciers in Mount Rainier National Park were observed to have melted back or receded from 55 to 187 feet during the past year.

By means of a "gun-type" bottom-corer, samples of mud were obtained by Carnegie Institution of Washington scientists, who read in mud-layers the climatic history of the north-Atlantic during the past 10,000 to 20,000 years.

Investigation of marine canyons disclose several that rival the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in depth and seem to be at least older than Pliocene—still no clue as to their mode of origin.

Earth's age checked by comparing results of studies made on radio-active potassium with previous results from breakdown of uranium, to obtain similar figure of 2,750,000,000 years. Oldest fossils are more than 1,250,000,000 years old.

Chemistry and Physics—

Element No. 87 discovered and named "madavium."

Cosmic rays believed to have been caused by the hypothetical explosion in primeval days, which started the universe expanding. Energies of cosmic ray particles up to 10,000,000,000 electron-volts recorded.

Concentration of "heavy" nitrogen announced by Dr. H. C. Urey.

Astronomy—

A total eclipse of the sun on June 8 was observed by expeditions to the South Seas, Peru and from airplanes and steamers.

Maj. Albert C. Stevens, stratosphere balloonist, made photographs of event from a plane over the Andes. Examination disclosed corona to be uniform, globular envelope 1,000,000 miles thick.

Sunspots increased in intensity and number, caused magnetic and communication disturbances.

Six new comets or asteroids reported, and return of three periodic comets were noted.

Eros, tiny planetoid less than 20 miles in greatest diameter discovered to be shaped like a great brick tumbling end over end in sky.

America's fifth planetarium was dedicated in Springfield, Mass., the first for which projection instruments were made in the United States.

Engineering and Applied Science—

Engineers broke their long silence with regard to political matters in September, to attack engineering projects such as Bonneville Dam, Tennessee Valley Authority, Florida Canal, and Passamaquoddy Tidal project and label them "ill-conceived and unwarranted."

Discovery of "austempering" process will give better steel for low-cost garden tools, shovels, chisels and all kinds of springs.

New chemical products developed include new, strong "cordura" rayon yarn; "lucite" a crystal-clear plastic; a new cellulose nitrate enamel finish, combining fast-drying and gloss with high weathering quality; and several new pigments valuable in many trades.

Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson opened to vehicular traffic.

Chicago's Link Bridge dedicated by President Roosevelt.

California's Golden Gate Bridge finished and opened May 27.

Electrical industry announced its aim for 1937 as "More goods for more people at less cost."

Soviet Russia completed a new Trans-Siberian railway to the Pacific.

Italy completed a 1200-mile highway across Libya.

More efficient equipments for both generation and utilization of electricity were produced—i. e., new higher-pressure turbine-generators and improved incandescent lamps.

First of two 48,000-kva water-wheel generators were installed at Bonneville Dam.

New trolley-coaches aided in the rehabilitation of transportation facilities in several cities.

More than 120,000 farms were added to electric power lines.

In general, freight trains moved faster, flying was safer and the world's burden was lightened because of more efficient utilization of power.

Biology—

Mexico's Senate ratified an agreement between the United States and Mexico, protecting some 140 species of birds that annually migrate south of the Rio Grande.

Two new amphibians, a frog and a turtle, were collected in Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the summer.

Heartbeats of insects were detected by mechanical means.

Grasshoppers and crickets increased tremendously in the west, and egg-counts conducted this fall indicate more trouble next year.

Germany entered the whaling industry, intent upon reducing imports of fats and oils.

Archaeology—

The world's oldest known city, Tepe Gawra, Mesopotamia, was found to have had a superior architecture, music and art at a very early date.

Villages of Indians who greeted Columbus in 1492, uncovered in the Bahamas.

Carnegie Institution of Washington archaeologists report discovery that a pyramid near Gustemala City was rebuilt by Mayans eight times.

A "real estate deed" of 1500 B.C. disclosed property along the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia sold for less than $2 some 3500 years ago.

Anthropology—

More fossils of the Java-man, Pithecanthropus erectus, were found in 1937, not far from the previous island location.

Peking-man, thought to have dwelt in a China cave 500,000 years ago, came in for considerable attention at the symposium of Philadelphia's Academy of Sciences on prehistoric man.

Similarly with the "Minnesota-man" or girl, studied by Prof. A. Jenks, the question as to whether this was an authentic "ancient" man for North America received no little attention at the symposium.

Folsom hunters, whose well-fashioned points have been found in Colorado, were more definitely dated in the late Ice Age.

Stone Age tools found near Bethlehem show the Holy Land to have been occupied at a very early date.

Exploration—

Most unusual was the establishment of four Russian scientists on floating ice near the North Pole, for the purpose of collecting weather data. Since May 21, when they landed by plane, the ice floe has drifted southward more than 700 miles and is now about 100 miles off the northeastern coast of Greenland.

John Rymill's British Graham Land Expedition completed a 2½ year stay in the Antarctic, reported Graham Land not an island but a peninsula.

In the same region, Lars Christensen of Norway charted the coastline of the Atlantic sector of the Antarctic Continent.

Two successful flights over the North Pole from Moscow to the United States were completed June 20 and July 14.

H. St. J. Philby, British explorer, made the first recorded crossing of Arabia from north to south.

Joint expedition of National Geographic Society and Lingnan University, Canton, China, penetrated the interior of Kwangsi Province to bring out the first known specimens of the Lohon plant.

Mount Lucania, 17,500 feet high, in southwestern Yukon, was scaled July 9 by Bradford Washburn and R. H. Bates of Harvard University.

Sky Scannings: Sun Nears

On Jan. 3 the earth is at perihelion, or its nearest approach to the sun, about 91,800,000 miles. This compares with its farthest, 94,400,000 miles, on July 3. Application to these figures of the law of light and heat in relation to distance brings out the interesting fact that the earth gets about one sixteenth more light and heat from the sun in the dead of winter in the northern hemisphere than in the height of summer.

These figures also bring out another fact: the maximum length of eclipses of the sun can only occur in summer, when the apparent size of the sun is at a minimum. Other factors enter, but this one is important. Thus, the longest eclipse of the sun in 800 years occurred on June 8, this year, while the eclipse of Dec. 2 was annular, in other words, the disc of the moon failed to cover it entirely.

If conditions were reversed, and the earth were at perihelion in the summer and aphelion in winter, the difference from the situation as it actually exists would be doubled, and we would receive one eighth more heat in summer than in winter. This would certainly apppreciably enhance the contrast between the seasons. The present conditions have the effect of ironing out the contrast.

It has been calculated that the line joining perihelion and aphelion is slowly revolving, so that in 54,000 years conditions will actually be reversed. In the meantime, the eccentricity of the orbit will become almost nil in the next 25,000 years, but will increase again in the ensuing 40,000 years to a value greater than at present. If these assumptions are correct, we may expect the inhabitants of the earth 54,000 years hence to be compelled to adapt themselves to greater extremes of seasonal variation of temperature than at present.

Chinese Woman Flies Plane

International

Hilda Yen

Who received her pilot's license in Rome and is now in New York to study child welfare. "There is a need for such training in China," she declares. "We have a big job ahead of us."

Beaches in Hatteras Region Made Park for Use of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The past year was one of the most encouraging in decades for state and municipal recreation authorities and engineers charged with administering and maintaining the nation's beaches, according to a report by J. Spencer Smith, president of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, and chairman of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation, which administers riparian lands.

Not only were important strides made toward finding means of preventing dangerous and costly beach erosion, but many events in 1937 indicated that the public and its officials are becoming more aware of the importance of preservation and proper development of beaches, according to Mr. Smith.

One of the achievements reported for 1937 is the park on Cape Hatteras and on the barrier beach islands off North Carolina. The Cape Hatteras National Seashore, authorized by Congress, will be administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. It represents an ocean shore reservation kept from private use and exploitation and made available to the public.

In contrast to the word concerning Cape Hatteras and the adjoining wild and undeveloped shore was the announcement several weeks ago that New York City's Coney Island and Rockaway beaches soon are to be brought under the supervision of the park and playground planner, Commissioner Robert Moses.

The most important step in 1937 toward establishing a technique for saving beaches from wave attack was the construction of a laboratory tank by the Beach Erosion Board of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. The tank, located at the Dalecarlia Filtration Reservation in the District of Columbia, is 85 feet long and 14 feet wide. As soon as equipment is installed in it, the board will be ready to proceed with a 10-year program of experiments.

The popularity of beach play, Mr. Smith reported, is illustrated in annual statistics gathered by the National Recreational Association. Member agencies sending annual attendance figures for the yearbook number of Recreation reported that 52,734,533 people visited 249 beaches in 112 cities in 1936. This attendance was the largest recorded in 22 classifications, second place in popularity going to outdoor swimming pools, at which attendance in 203 cities totaled 26,210,916; and third place going to baseball diamonds, on which 13,710,055 people played in 274 cities. Next in order of popularity were softball courts, attended by 12,819,684; ice skating areas, visited by 11,373,290; and tennis courts, favored by 9,449,824 players.

The popularity of bathing beaches is seen also in Recreation's figures for the two previous years. In 1934, 34,641,201 visitors were reported at beaches; and in 1935, 46,668,249.

Wanted: High School Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Only a few of the plays known as "Broadway successes" are suitable for production in the high schools of the United States—a situation which calls for some means of obtaining plays of a better moral tone in order to meet the increased interest in dramatics shown by young persons, according to the American Educational Theater Association.

The association is meeting here in convention with the National Association of Teachers of Speech at the Pennsylvania Hotel. More than 1000 teachers of speech and drama from the high schools and colleges from coast to coast are attending the sessions, which continue through Friday.

Miss Dina Rees Evans of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, declared that the problem of high school plays was one that had long troubled teachers.

"The Broadway success, by and large, is not suited to high school production," she said at a round-table discussion of the subject yesterday. "What we are interested in is an idealistic program—not box-office receipts. Drama should be brought up to the level of the music played by high school students. Too often there will be a trashy play on the same program with classic orchestral music."

H. H. Bryan of Montclair Teachers College proposed that a contest in play writing be sponsored by the association.

"We believe the high school play is not merely entertainment, but is a thing just as powerful in educative influence as anything we have in the curriculum," he said. "There are lots of understanding young persons can't get in cold print which the drama gives them."

Dr. Lee Snook, who represents a publisher of plays for high school production, estimated that nine tenths of the plays now showing on Broadway contain scenes or dialogue considered "reprehensible" by cities who have final jurisdiction on these questions.

"The professional output does not seem adequate to meet high school needs," he said. "The best liked play is a fairly light comedy, but the domestic comedy has a wide appeal. The need is for publishers to say to authors, 'We will pay you enough for writing this type of entertainment to make it pay.'"

A committee was apopinted to study the question.

In the field of public speaking, greater emphasis should be placed upon "an honest communication of ideas" rather than upon "emotional oratory," it was stressed at an earlier session by Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College. That there was conflict between these two methods, he declared, would be substantiated by a visit to Washington. He urged that schools teach "the power of continuing analysis, the give-and-take training for chairmanship."

Meeting to Indorse Hague Labor Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 29—Representatives of religious, civic and business groups here adopted a resolution today calling for a mass meeting Jan. 6 to indorse Mayor Frank Hague's opposition to the Committee for Industrial Organization and draw the attention of the people of the United States to "the danger which confronts the nation."

This "danger" was defined, in so far as Jersey City is concerned, as radicalism—specifically, the "taking over of the city by the Communists."

The Jersey City Chamber of Commerce is the chief sponsor of the meeting after having adopted a resolution a week ago endorsing Mayor Hague's attitude.

Canada Builds New Forts To Defend Victoria, B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The National Defense Department of Canada has hired 200 unemployed men—ex-soldiers and members of the non-permanent active militia—to build new forts near Victoria as part of its new defense program, ratified this year by the Canadian Parliament.

Tijuana School to Rise Where Dice Once Fell

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Dec. 29

President Cardenas last night decreed expropriation of the once glittering Agua Caliente Casino at Tijuana, Lower California, for use as a school.

The Mexican executive ordered surrender to the state of title to all Agua Caliente properties where American tourists once flocked across the international border.

Tijuana gaming halls were darkened some time ago as one of the first acts of Cardenas' administration.

Senor Cardenas specified that payment for the expropriated casino would be made at a price fixed by the Mexican treasury within 10 years.

Social Training Set as Goal For Business Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Business education in the senior year of high school is becoming more and more a form of social training aimed to make students aware of the need for improving the business world and to lead them to take active part in bettering it when they graduate, the National Commercial Teachers Federation was told at its 40th annual convention here.

Lloyd L. Jones, director of research for a publishing company, said he discovered this trend by scanning courses of study in more than 50 schools and reviewing the textbooks now being used for these courses.

General business courses in the earlier high school years, as now offered in many schools, are intended to increase the student's personal business ability, to help him in the management of his own affairs and in his future vocation, speakers at a round table on this subject reported. But in the senior year, they showed, educators are endeavoring to interest young people in the economic world they live in and show them how it can be improved.

Practical Ideals

"They are teaching a new kind of economics, a participating kind," Mr. Jones reported. "They are urging students to enter into consumer organizations so that they can help themselves and the community as a whole. We need also to teach our students that the ideals to which everybody gives lip-service—honesty in business, fair play and the like—are essentially practical."

Business women and teachers of business courses are expected to get together next year. The National Council of Business Education, composed of 38 educational associations and meeting concurrently with the Commercial Teachers Federation which is one of its members, decided at its sessions here to extend an invitation to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to send representatives to meetings of commercial teachers.

Co-operation Urged

Last year a similar plan was followed successfully with Kiwanis Clubs, said D. D. Lessenberry, vice-president of the council. This year the group turned to the women's organization because the Business and Professional Women's Clubs have chosen the subject of economic business education, he said. The council believes its member clubs can help the business women with their study, and at the same time, it holds, the teachers can benefit by learning the business women's views.

"Women in business have a distinctly social point of view," said Mr. Lessenberry. "We expect to gain much from this association. Our aim as business teachers is to bring about better business practices based on a recognition of the social function of business."

The council agreed also to maintain contacts with the International Society for Business Education which meets this summer in Berlin. Its members recognize, said Mr. Lessenberry, that good relations in international trade help to build better understandings between nations.

Braille Radio Aid Hailed as Boon By Helen Keller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The first of a new series of touch-tuning radios equipped with braille symbols was recently presented to the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City by Helen Keller.

Complimenting General Electric engineers who designed the set, taking into consideration the special needs of the blind, Miss Keller remarked that radio was one of the few privileges which the blind shared on the same footing with those who have sight.

"It brings them widening educational opportunities, recreation and a whole world of experience and delight," she said.

"In fact, no modern invention has done more to open the doors of the world to the blind than radio." She expressed a hope that many such radios were among the Christmas gifts to the sightless.

The gift was received on behalf of the foundation by Robert B. Irwin, executive director. He added that the new touch tuning was a real boon to sightless listeners, since without it, dialing was largely a matter of guesswork with the program desired frequently slipping off the air before the listener could locate the station.

The touch tuning system consists of a series of keys, on each of which appears, in braille lettering, a station symbol. This needs only to be pressed to tune in the station desired automatically.

Realistic Dodd Paintings At Athens, Ga., Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Grey, deserted slag piles; quiet, brooding houses; western landscapes; dilapidated negro shanties; winding, adventuresome city streets; crowded, disordered department store basements; Birmingham, Manhattan, George and Colorado: paintings by Lamar Dodd.

Recently held at Chancellor House was a 50-picture exhibition of paintings executed by young Lamar Dodd, native of LaGrange, Ga., student of Bridgman, Luds, Lahey, Robinson, Charlot, Surry, winner of national prizes, new associate professor of art in The University of Georgia's division of Fine Arts. Included in the show were oils, lithograph drawings and water colors. All the water colors exhibited have been shown in national shows; two were brought from the International Water Color Exhibit.

Chile's Copper Mines

About 90 per cent of Chile's copper is produced by two big American companies.

George Washington Himself Had to Face a Critical Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30—If President Roosevelt feels that he is being ill-used by the newspapers of the nation in the widespread criticism which has been heaped upon him and his New Deal plans, he might gain some solace in contemplating the experiences of George Washington who faced a similar and even heavier barrage of disapproval from the press on his plans for the nation. This was pointed out today in a historical report by Prof. James E. Pollard of Ohio State University before the convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism here.

From the First President down to the present time the fierce light of publicity has beat down on the head of the occupant of the White House, he said.

"Under the glaring light of the press," he went on, "some Presidents have thrived for a time but most of them have shriveled at least a little under its blistering rays. Some of them have been embittered permanently toward the press and few of them have really understood its critical functions except where they have served their own purposes. What they have failed to realize is that this inescapable burden is one of the necessary prices of a democratic form of government."

In establishing his comparisons of the newspaper tribulations of the various Presidents, Professor Pollard declared that in the case of both Washington and President Roosevelt, the honeymoon with the press was fairly happy but soon over. The First President had one main purpose: to put a new nation firmly on its feet and took the view that there was no room for partisan politics in this high-minded purpose.

Washington Hotly Criticized

In this aspiration, Washington was doomed to disappointment for he became the target of violent criticism.

Said Professor Pollard:

"Franklin Roosevelt has his Mark Sullivan, Frank Kent, Dorothy Thompson, Westbrook Pegler, and even Hugh Johnson, but they are hardly more than ants by contrast with the hornets who plagued Washington's later years in the Presidency: Freneau, Bache, Duane, Callender and even Thomas Paine who turned bitterest of all. Without a New Deal on which to feed, they found plenty to criticize. To them, Washington was 'treacherous, mischievous, inefficient, guilty of pusillanimous neglect.' Duane predicted that 'posterity will in vain search for monuments of wisdom in your administration.'"

That President Roosevelt was almost the perfect answer to the average Washington correspondent's prayer during his first hundred days in the White House when dramatic and important events occurred in rapid succession was illustrated in the President's exceptionally close relationships with the Washington press corps during that time. He cooperated more than any other President had ever done and captivated the press corps with a frankness and willingness to talk business. The honeymoon ended, said Professor Pollard, when the Roosevelt program began to bog down and doubting and skeptical questions bobbed up in the press. Then the White House attitude began to change and President Roosevelt exposed his irritation by suggesting dunce caps for two respected correspondents at a press conference.

Admitting that both the President of the nation and the press of the nation had been wrong at times, Professor Pollard emphasized that the press had in the main served a very definite public service in its analysis of the White House occupant by providing a practical extension of checks and balances on the actions of one branch of the Government. He said:

"The White House has become the world's greatest sounding board. Every whisper, every echo, every utterance and inflection that rebounds from it is important. Presidents who follow Roosevelt will doubtless find this increasingly so. The occupant of the White House and the news men assigned there—between them they man one of the most powerful engines for making and influencing public opinion that the world has ever seen.

"The Presidents of the United States have suffered without exception in varying degrees at the hands of the press, but this was an inevitable part of the price to be paid for the office, since democracies and their institutions, including the press, can be notoriously short tempered and critical."

Of all the Presidents, only one, Professor Pollard pointed out, had actually been a newspaperman. This was Harding, and it was he who suffered one of the most painful press blunders that ever befell the lot of any President, when he made an offhand misstatement to newsmen.

The Annanias Club of T. R.

In his survey, Professor Pollard found that two Presidents, John Quincy Adams and Theodore Roosevelt, were so annoyed by the press that they made its actions the basis for a special message to Congress, though it was the first Roosevelt who encouraged direct relations with the press and who capitalized on the value of publicity to the extent of testing his plans by sending up trial balloons in the press—later denying the validity of the stories if public reaction was unfavorable. Presidents Wilson and Hoover also fared badly in press relationships. Wilson finally gave the impression of a persecution complex where the press was concerned, and the Hoover Administration supplied the greatest paradox in presidential press relations in modern times. One of the world's best known and best respected men for his professional attainments, he left the White House almost a total failure as far as his press relations were concerned

In concluding his report, Professor Pollard declared that while the press of the United States has the freedom to print criticisms of current affairs in which the head of the nation is concerned, there will be no undemocratic delusions of presidential grandeur in the American Republic.

Philadelphia Votes Gas Pact

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—After much public discussion, the City Council yesterday finally approved a new 10-year lease of the municipal-owned $70,000,000 gas plant to the Philadelphia Gas Works Company.

The final act came when council overrode, by a vote of 16 to 6, a veto of the lease by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who has been fighting for a 50-cent gas rate. The new lease provides for gas at 85 cents a 1000 cubic feet for the next two months, after which a commission is to revise the rate if it finds it possible to do so. The present rate is 90 cents.

The Mayor says the fight for a lower rate has "just begun." In a statement he characterized the overriding of his veto as "obviously a continuation of a conspiracy existing between the public utilities and certain political groups."

The Mayor threatened to start a taxpayers' suit to restrain the gas company from operating the plant. He has filed with the State Public Utility Commission an action to investigate the lease. He also said that he would take over the plant on Jan. 1 and operate it until the commission acts on the new rates. He said he would use the present employees of the gas works company with a couple of engineers to be appointed by himself.

The Philadelphia Gas Works Company is a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company. The city's gas plant was leased 40 years ago to the U. G. I., for a period of 30 years, and again leased for 10 years, which expires Friday. The gas company pays a rental to the city and the city pays the company an operating fee.

Mayor Wilson vetoed the lease on the ground that it was illegal in a number of instances.

New Program Seeks To Benefit Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A farm program designed to be of vastly more benefit to the producer than any attempted price-fixing or price-pegging by the Government, has been devised by J. Roy Jones, state Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, which calls for a meeting of reoresentative farmers who would write a bill to be sponsored by Southerners in Congress. Among other things, it would:

1. Provide for the equality of parity purchasing power which now exists between the Southern farmer and other sections of the United States.
2. Be designed to save the export markets.
3. Provide by direct subsidy parity values for the cotton producer.
4. Relieve the Federal Government of a tremendous number of unemployed.
5. Assure the producer of a fair price for his cotton.
6. Be immune to the criticism of theorists, but express the unified thought of those most vitally interested in cotton.

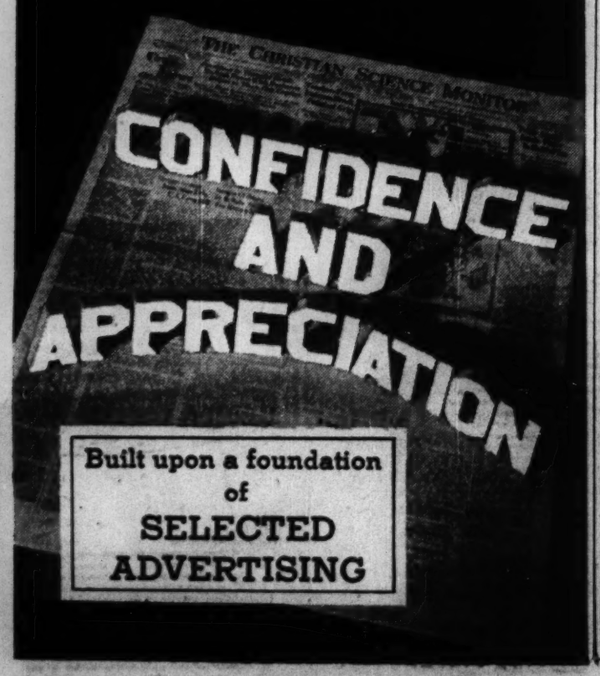
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
CRUISES
AIR TRANSPORTATION
STEAMSHIP RESERVATIONS
WYDLER & WYDLER
TRAVEL AGENCY
200 Taylor Bldg. 328 E. Main
Main 7020

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
80TH
Anniversary Year Values
RUGS • FURNITURE
LAMPS • DRAPERIES
Convenient Payments
HOWE & ROGERS
89 Clinton Ave. So.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE WINTER SHOP
On Our Beautiful New
AVENUE
of
FASHION
Is Ready to Help You With Your Winter Sports Clothing Problems!
Here you'll find the newest in ski and skating toggery . . . everything to make you the shining star of the winter scene! Come in and see us.
Second Floor
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
January
Snow White Sale
Plan to save in this extraordinary event.



SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DAIRYLEA MILK
and
Ice Cream
Onondaga Milk Producers
Branch of
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, Inc.
Phone 2-0103

AUTO LOANS
When you finance your next car consider our low rates:
Example: $300 costs $18 (12 months)
THE MORRIS PLAN
INDUSTRIAL BANK
223 S. Fayette, Opp. Erlanger Theatre
Member F. D. I. C.
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

For Your New Year's Table
We Offer the Finest Quality
Turkeys, Chickens
Fowl, Ducks, Geese
Fresh Jersey Hams
Sugar Cured Smoked Hams
BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle, N. Y.
LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MOVING
37th YEAR
New Rochelle 1300

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Watch for
EDWARDS
Money-Saving Sales throughout January

WESTCHESTER heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
OSSINING 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766

Fuller, Richer Life Is Seen By Increased Use of Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30—Mechanical power which has placed the equivalent of from 10 to 15 "slaves" at the beck and call of every American, should contribute more and more to a fuller, richer life, Dr. A. A. Potter of Purdue University told symposium members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science discussing "Science and Society."

Dr. Potter presented statistics to show that America today leads the world in consumption of electrical power, requiring more than 1,333,000,000 horsepower, or about 10 horsepower per capita, which means that each of the 30,000,000 families in the United States should have the equivalent of 400 human slaves at their disposal. "All this has come to pass in less than a century," he said, "by transferring reliance from animate to inanimate energy.

"In this age of mechanical power a premium is placed upon the superiority of mind over muscle and human slavery is not only illegal but absolutely impractical because of the high cost of human labor compared with mechanical power. A mechanical horsepower costing $20 to $50 a year substitutes for 10 to 15 slaves and can work continuously day and night, whereas a slave cannot."

What Power Has Done

Dr. Potter remarked that power-driven machinery has been blamed for much of the economic distress but in the last 30 years, "the volume of production has doubled and the wages of workers have increased four fold," he said. "Mechanical power has freed people from drudgery and provided the masses with opportunities and comforts unknown to the richest of past civilizations. But this new strength of ours is not a license to social inefficiency; the increased use of mechanical power must be coupled with greater social responsibility."

Dr. Florence Hawley, research associate in anthropology at the University of Chicago, reported master charts have been completed back to the year 1588 for Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois based on tree rings which provide the "calendars" with which to date ancient Indian mounds.

By taking logs and charcoal found on old Indian camp sites and burial mounds and carefully cutting across the grain so as to disclose the rings, Dr. Hawley is able to note the pattern and by comparing it with the master chart can at once date the finds.

Taking modern trees as her starting point she works backward, using repetition of over-lapping patterns. Where a dry climate as in the Southwest has preserved logs and timbers, she works directly with them, and where moisture, as in the Middle West, has rotted the early timber, she uses charcoal. The methods were originally developed by Prof. A. A. Douglass.

A Problem in Electrons

Prof. G. E. M. Jauncey of Washington University sent evidence to the association that instead of all electrons being alike there are hundreds of different types. Electrons, it will be remembered, are the minute "fractions" of atoms, or particles carrying the negative charge. They have long been considered the building blocks of matter and like building blocks, all more or less alike.

Now it would seem from inspecting photographs made by Professor Jauncey during the last two weeks, that they apparently range in weight all the way from the ordinary kind to electrons as heavy as protons which are the positively charged atomic particles.

Independently of Dr. Jauncey and without his knowledge, similar work is being accomplished in the physics department at the University of Michigan. No further information could be obtained, however.

Dr. Arthur Compton, Nobel laureate in physics, inspected Dr. Jauncey's pictures, commenting that they appeared to be well executed, but refusing to commit himself further than to say they would be of tremendous importance if verified.

Natural Science Group Names Dr. W. C. Mitchell

INDIANAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 30 (AP)—Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, New York city, was elected president today of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the 1939 term.

Dr. Mitchell will succeed Prof. George D. Birkhoff of Harvard University who will be president during the coming year. Dr. Mitchell is known for his study of business cycles and has written several books on the subject.

Tagalog Named The Philippines National Tongue

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon signed an executive order today proclaiming Tagalog dialect the basis of a national language in the Philippines.

Speaking in Tagalog, President Quezon then addressed by radio a crowd gathered to celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the execution of the Filipino revolutionary patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, by the Spaniards. He spoke from Malacanan Palace to the crowd at the Rizal Monument in Luneta Park.

President Quezon said that although Spanish was the official language for more than 300 years, and English for 39 years, neither became the common language of the people. He said a common language was necessary because "we need its power more completely to weld us into a strong nation."

He stressed that having a national language did not mean abandonment of either Spanish or English in the schools.

"English, the great language of democracy," he said, "will bind us forever to the people of the United States and place within our reach the wealth and knowledge treasured in this language.

"Spanish will preserve for us our Latin culture and will be our point of contact with our former metropolis as well as with Latin America."

President Quezon acted on recommendation of the Institute of National Language to make Tagalog the basis of a national language.

Approximately 7,000,000 of the 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 Filipinos speak Tagalog. Altogether, however, there are eight different languages and 87 dialects.

Home Rule Asked For Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Dominion status for Puerto Rico was advocated today by Walter McK. Jones, Democratic national committeeman from the island.

He said dominion status could be achieved by an amendment to the Puerto Rican organic act which "would give them a chance to run their own show."

Mr. Jones said Puerto Rico could not expect any solution to its problems from the visit of a Senate committee now on the island. The committee would recommend against statehood, he said, because statehood would mean Puerto Rico, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, would then have 12 Representatives and two Senators in the United States Congress.

VISITING NEW YORK?
You will feel at home amid the charming atmosphere of this delightful hotel—away from the noise of the city. Convenient to all transportation.
SINGLE From $1.50 DAILY
DOUBLE From $3.00 DAILY
Special Weekly Rates
HOTEL IRVING
26th Street East (26 Gramercy Park)

Join our
1938 Christmas or Tax Clubs
Interest Now Deposits Begins Jan. 3
FRANKLIN *Savings Bank*
6 PARK SQUARE BOSTON

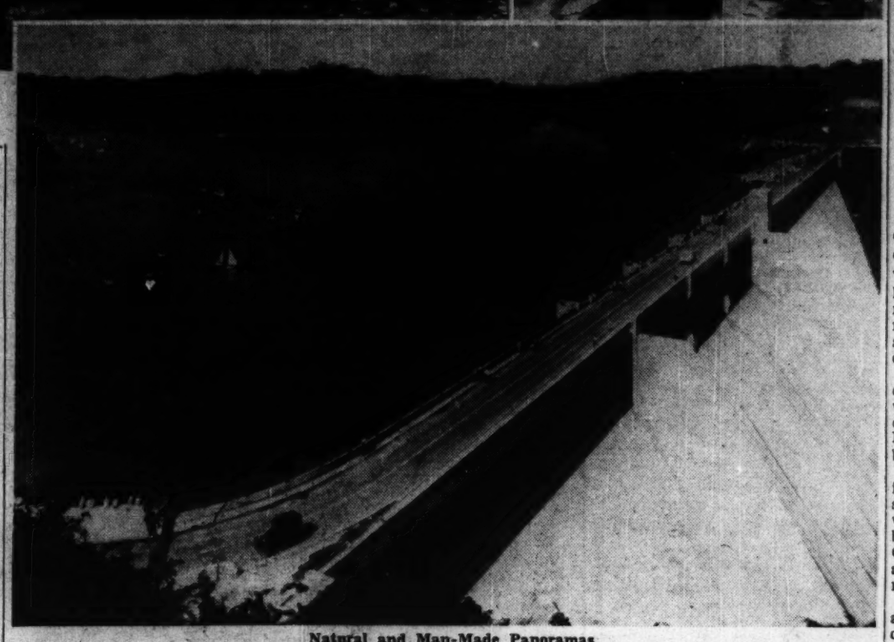
MADE WITH FARM-FRESH EGGS
MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES
Delicious!

BE COMFORTABLE WITHOUT BEING EXTRAVAGANT AT THE
Hotel Tudor
2 Blocks East of Grand Central Station on 42nd St. in New York City
● Convenient to theatres clubs and Fifth Avenue shops. 600 rooms, each with private bath. Your choice of three Tudor City restaurants.
Single Rooms from $2.00 a day
Double Rooms from $3.50

Oxford Pica Type Bible
Uniform With
THE CLEARTYPE EDITION OF THE TEXTBOOK
Beautifully printed with extra large type that is very easy to read yet the volume measures only 7x10 inches. It is durably and handsomely bound in black cloth, and has round corners and gold edges.
Specimen of Type
2 He only *is* my rock and my salvation; *he is* my defence; I shall not be greatly moved.
No. 01730 *Price* $7.00
With Index, 50c extra
SOLD IN ALL READING ROOMS
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Tennessee: A Scenic Contrast of Old and New

© Wiles
Uncle Joe's Cabin'
Typical Old Farm Cabin in Maury County, Tennessee



Natural and Man-Made Panoramas
Upper—Brady's Point on Signal Mountain, Near Chattanooga. Lower—Norris Dam and Norris Lake, Man-Made Beauty Spots in Southern State

Rainbow's Gamut Of Color Run By License Plates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Lined up in colors borrowed lavishly from the rainbow, 1938 auto license plates are ready to make the nation's highways a kaleidoscope of many hues.

The "parade of color" will be about as follows:

Alabama—Orange on purple.
Arizona—Black on federal yellow.
Arkansas—White on red.
California—Black on lemon yellow.
Colorado—White on turquoise green.
Connecticut—Black on aluminum green.
Delaware—Red on aluminum.
Dist. of Col.—Black on chrome yellow.
Florida—Canary yellow on midnight blue.
Georgia—Orange on dark blue.
Idaho—White on maroon.
Illinois—White on dark green.
Indiana—Red on white.
Iowa—Blue on white.
Kansas—White on black.
Kentucky—Green on white.
Louisiana—White on vermilion.
Maine—Green on aluminum.
Maryland—White on green.
Massachusetts—White on maroon.
Michigan—Black on green.
Minnesota—Aluminum on black.
Mississippi—White on blue.
Missouri—Black on ivory.
Montana—Black on orange.
Nebraska—Aluminum on black.
Nevada—Silver on blue.
New Hampshire—White on green.
New Jersey—Aluminum on black.
New Mexico—Black on yellow.
New York—Yellow on black.
North Carolina—Black on gold.
North Dakota—Black on canary yellow.
Ohio—Black on white.
Oklahoma—Black on yellow.
Oregon—Black on aluminum.
Pennsylvania—Blue on golden yellow.
Rhode Island—White on black.
South Carolina—Black on yellow.
South Dakota—White on blue.
Tennessee—Dark blue on aluminum.
Texas—White on black.
Utah—Maroon on white.
Vermont—Blue on white.
Virginia—Black on white.
Washington—Green on white.
West Virginia (1937-38)—National yellow on black.
Wisconsin—Black on aluminum.
Wyoming—Gold on blue.

Territories and Possessions

Alaska—Red on white.
Canal Zone—White on red.
Hawaii—Yellow on black.
Philippine Islands—Green on white.
Puerto Rico (1937-38)—Navy blue on white.

Provinces of Canada

Alberta—Crimson on white.
British Columbia—Cream on maroon.
Manitoba—White on black.
New Brunswick—Black on aluminum.
Nova Scotia—Black on yellow.
Ontario—Orange on peacock blue.
P. E. I.—Aluminum on green.
Quebec—Aluminum on black.
Saskatchewan—White on vermilion.

But when the license plates are humming a bright symphony of color, their owners may be pardoned for crooning a blue song, the American Petroleum Institute sets forth. The reason—increase in taxes the motor vehicle owner must pay.

Fifteen years ago, when most of the nation's cars were owned by well-to-do families, the annual gasoline tax was about $5, the institute states. Today, with car ownership expanded so that most of the automobiles on the highways are owned by $20 to $30 a week income families, the annual gasoline tax burden, according to the petroleum people, is above $30.

Work Compensation Cases Total 1222 in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30—New York State Department of Labor instituted 1222 court prosecutions under the state's Workmen's Compensation Law during the 11-month period beginning Jan. 1, 1937, and ending Dec. 1, last, State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews disclosed in the December number of the Industrial Bulletin, issued by the labor department. The prosecutions were made through the Attorney General's office.

During the current year, the commissioner revealed, 665 awards, aggregating $192,308 were made by workmen's compensation referees against non-insured employers.

'Share Work' Program For Married Couples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 30 — A "share-the-work" program affecting married couples jointly employed by the RCA Manufacturing Company is being planned, officials of the plant announced today. Where the husband's wages are sufficient to care for his family, the wife will be asked to take a furlough in order that others may be employed.

Officials said they did not believe more than 100 jobs would be affected. The plant's normal force is about 7000.

1938 EDITION
The Old Farmer's Almanac
Published Every Year Since 1793
15c at all Newsstands—20c by Mail
34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Vistas of Tennessee Valley Beckon Visitors From North

As an opening wedge in a drive to attract tourists to Tennessee a state-wide tour with newspapermen and others as guests was made in October under the direction of the Tennessee Conservation Department.

This is the second in a series of three articles covering this tour.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—When Hernando de Soto and his soldiers reached the Chickasaw Bluffs and gazed upon the wide Mississippi, the Indians already had determined that here was a good site for a city, for they had founded Chisca. Memphis, named for the city on the Nile, now occupies these commanding bluffs which, incidentally, have served well to keep "old man river" off the city's front doorstep when he goes on a rampage and sweeps over lowland communities at other points along the bank.

Another banquet for the Governor's Tour, and a night—and, by the way, the hotels here, as in the other large cities, are most excellent and reasonable—and on toward the next objective, Chattanooga. We pass through Bolivar, where, for several months, Thomas Alva Edison rattled the telegraph key at a railroad station. Near Selmer, on the route, is Shiloh Military Park, site of one of the great battles of the War Between the States.

There's something of interest, it appears, in almost every village through which we pass. At Waynesboro, for example, is the Hassell Hotel, advertised frankly as "the only second-class hotel in the world." Nine miles from here is one of the world's many natural bridges, discovered not long ago by the owner of the property which was accessible only by wading up the East Buffalo River.

Monument to Crockett

Davy Crockett again springs up at Lawrenceburg, where this pioneer, who is thought of more as a woodsman, is commemorated by a monument for his service as a member of the State Legislature and of the county court. At Pulaski is the birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan, which, natives hasten to explain, wasn't at all in 1866 what the Klan is understood to be today.

From Winchester to Sewanee we begin to see real mountain country, the Cumberlands, and note the bright hues of the turning foliage. At Sewanee, half way up to Monteagle, is the University of the South, a Protestant Episcopal school founded in 1857—by a northerner.

Up to Monteagle, the highest spot between Chicago and the Gulf, a good dinner at Mayor Harten's hotel, and then down the other side by moonlight through the beautiful Sequatchie Valley, a ride which calls for an open car but which, in our well-roofed buses, we enjoyed in lazy luxury.

Hospitable Chattanooga

A banquet in warm, hospitable Chattanooga and the next day on the scenic loop which takes us to nearby underground Ruby Falls and the famous Rock City. From a high point out on a bald rock here we look into five states, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina. The shining, twisting blue ribbon in the distance is Moccasin Bend in the broad Tennessee river which, no matter where we go, we can't seem to lose.

On Lookout Mountain we "look out" again on the inevitable Tennessee and a hazy vista of rolling wooded countryside. Here was fought the Battle Above the Clouds, clouds which now, fortunately, are parted for the benefit of this party of sightseers. Going down we forsake our buses for a precipitous ride in the inclined railway.

Then over to Signal Mountain for a view of the valley from the other side, and a barbecue. From Missionary Ridge we have a clear view of the whole Chattanooga basin, and cameras are busy here.

Visit to TVA Dam

But what about TVA? What's a trip to Tennessee without a glimpse of some part of this huge undertaking. We step over into Georgia for a moment to see one unit of this federal power-navigation-flood control-recreation project, Chickamauga Dam, under construction. It's rough and incomplete, but gives a good idea of what the finished dam will look like. The massive jaws of the locks—this is one of the TVA dams which must provide for passing ships—are opened and closed for our benefit, a very special privilege we're told. Some $45,000,000 will have been spent here when it's opened in 1940. No matter the cost, or the purpose, it's a sight worth seeing.

Then through Chickamauga Park, scene of the Battle of Chickamauga, interesting if one is interested in battles, past, present or future. The defeat of the federal troops here, by the way, is described tactfully by Mr. Wills through references to "where opposing lines were established until the federal troops, under Confederate pressure, became disestablished."

Another banquet in Chattanooga—at which your correspondent "drew" material for a nice suit of clothes and at which everybody was showered with presents, necessitating the sending home by parcel post the next day of sizable packages of things too much for already overcrowded bags.

Fine Tennessee Roads

To the highroad again the next day, and by the way, Tennessee's roads, at least those that connect important places, are all that one could ask. The state, aware of its tourist attractions, has seen to it that this first essential to touring is adequate.

We stop at Cleveland, gateway to the Cherokee National Forest, one scenic area of which we just haven't time to get a close-up, but we hear it's worth a leisurely visit.

After a day of thrilling hairpin turns and pleasant panorama we reach Knoxville, but speed through it with police escort sirens screeching, and on out to Norris Dam, completed unit of the TVA. The mechanical details of this 265-foot electrical power-producing and flood-control structure explained, we go up for a view from the towering cliffs, and then over for a ride on Norris Lake in a streamlined tugboat. There are cabins among the trees along the shore of this lake, formed from the waters of the Clinch river rising behind the dam, and ample facilities for recreation and sports, a polite guide tells us.

The third article in this series will appear on Jan. 3.

Futility Feeling Of Peace Groups Held Unjustified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Although a definite anti-war sentiment has been developed in every democratic country, positive action for peace has been impeded by self-ignorance among the masses in failing to realize the strength of a united appeal for ethical national conduct, Pierre Lanux, director of the Paris office of the French Information Center, charged yesterday at the start of a lecture tour which will carry him throughout the United States.

"The feeling of futility with respect to agitation against war is unjustified by the facts," Mr. Lanux said. "It arises, I feel, from lack of information regarding what is being done in other countries to oppose bloodshed and slaughter."

Concluding that they alone are interested while other nations are indifferent to the course of events, peace groups in practically every nation become discouraged and divided, he said.

"In France pacifists are inclined to think, for example, that the peace groups of the United States are doing nothing to curb war, and here I find exactly the opposite condition," he said. "It is a mistake which is delaying the whole peace program."

Mr. Lanux is to deliver four lectures at Columbia University and four at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He will appear before gatherings of the League of Nations Association and other peace organizations.

"Unofficial peace movements actually can do more to halt war in many instances than can governments themselves," he told an interviewer. "The hands of officialdom sometimes are tied, for to act would be considered an unfriendly gesture toward another nation and would incur the danger of war.

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1861
1375 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
(Corner Union Park St.)
Interest Begins JANUARY 10
Dividend Dates Apr. 12, Oct. 12
Last Dividend Rate 2½%
Deposits May Be Mailed

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
from $2.00 *Daily*
from $9.00 *Weekly*
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.
NEW 600 ROOM CLUB HOTEL FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

Pasadena Expects 1,000,000 To See Tournament of Roses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—At the forty-eighth annual Tournament of Roses, "Playland Fantasies" will be unfolded on New Year's Day to entertain the throngs of spectacle lovers making the pilgrimage to the scene of the world's largest floral display.

Sixty floats, manned by crews and escorts of 2200 persons, will parade through 4.2 miles of crowded streets. Cheryl Walker, Pasadena Junior College student from South Pasadena, is this year's tournament queen. Grand marshal of the parade is Leo Carrillo.

More than a million sightseers are expected to line the route of march, while unnumbered radio listeners are to hear it described and theatergoers in the near future are to see it in the newsreels.

Publicity Increased

A maximum of publicity is being obtained through lifting previous barriers on filming and broadcasting. Although the exclusive chain account is to be made by the National Broadcasting Company, local stations are to give broadcasts to an extent greater than ever before.

Far from the exclusive motion-picture right granted for the 1936 parade, there are to be 75 photographers on the Tournament of Roses stand, of which 28 are syndicate photographers and 12 from newsreels, whose men have 12 other vantage points along the route.

Stands especially erected for the fete will accommodate 23,925 spectators. About three miles of barricades are being built, of which seven eighths is for the post-parade area where the floats will be on view at Tournament Park.

$1,000,000 Parade

Equipment, including the thoroughbred horses in the various divisions, is valued at more than $500,000, while the cost of the flowers is estimated to equal this figure.

Floats are entered principally by civic groups in southern California. For the third successive year Australia is the only foreign entry. On Jan. 26, the Tournament of Roses Association, in co-operation with the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce, is returning the compliment with an entry in Sydney to help mark the 150th anniversary of Australian development, according to Robert Snyder, secretary of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.

Hardly one out of 10 parade spectators is being accommodated in the Rose Bowl to see the Alabama-University of California football game. The seating capacity includes temporary bleachers to raise the total to 90,011. It was sold out weeks before the game.

Quebec 'Standardizes' Pay

MONTREAL, Dec. 30 (CP)—Officials of Quebec's Fair Wage Board emphasized yesterday their new wage ordinance for unorganized labor in the Province is designed not as an additional burden on business, but rather as an effort to standardize the pay of a vast army of "unprotected" workers.

Employers studying the schedule of working hours and wage rates were invited to submit views on the ordinance before it goes into effect Feb. 15. Adjustments probably will be made, it was admitted.

The new schedule, which will bring increases as high as 30 per cent to some "greatly underpaid" workers, will not disturb existing contracts between organized labor and employers, Vice-Chairman Georges Cromp and C. H. Cheasley, commission member, said.

In general, the ordinance provides a 48 hour work week for trade and commerce, 40 hours for office workers and 54 hours for retail establishments. Thousands of workers, who heretofore subsisted on tips, in such categories as bellboys, messengers and waiters, will receive a regular hourly wage. Taxi drivers, salesmen and door-to-door canvassers will be paid by the hour where they formerly were paid on commission alone.

Journeymen and laborers previously paid from 10 cents up an hour will be paid 25 cents an hour for a 48-hour week, or $12 a week minimum with time-and-a-half overtime over 48 hours.

Messengers and bellboys formerly paid as little as $3 a week will receive 10 cents an hour or $4.80 a week minimum. Night watchmen, some of whom were paid $4 a week of seven days, 12 hours a day, will be paid 25 cents an hour for a 48-hour week. This section, it is expected, will force employers to hire additional watchmen, providing more jobs.

Some workers in small mills will find their pay doubled. Some getting $1 a day will see their wages placed on a basis of 25 cents an hour for a 48-hour week. Garagemen, filling station attendants, and others in similar lines, have been paid as low as 10 cents an hour.

In future they will be graded from 25 to 40 cents an hour for a 48-hour week. Office clerks, some of whom now receive $3 and $4 a week, will receive pay envelopes containing at least $10 for a 40-hour week.

Few Labor Disputes In Virginia During 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30—John Hopkins Hall Jr., State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, said Virginia experienced a relatively small number of industrial disputes during the past year because of the high type and general character of the Virginia worker and activities of representatives of the labor department in mediating controversies.

VISIBILITY
Taft guests clearly see the value that has made this great modern hotel so popular!
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
• AT RADIO CITY •

See the Engineering Triumph of our Times!
NORTH WESTERN LINE
UNION PACIFIC
BOULDER DAM
en route to
CALIFORNIA
Scores of giant skyscrapers could be built with the materials that went into Boulder Dam. So big is it that Lake Mead, which it is creating, is already assuming the proportions of a vast inland sea. Vital to the Southwest's prosperity, Boulder Dam is a spectacular and magnificent triumph of engineering of which all America should be proud . . . which all Americans should see!
HIGHLIGHT
of a trip to Southern California
It is only a short, inexpensive side-trip to Boulder Dam and Lake Mead on the North Western—Union Pacific route to Southern California. The side-trip starts from the romantic, Old-West city of Las Vegas, Nevada, and costs as little as $4.65. Include Boulder Dam in your California trip!
LOW WINTER FARES
$57.35 in coaches, Chicago to California and return. 6 months limit.
$74.00 in Tourist Sleeping Cars, Chicago to California and return (berth extra). 6 months limit.
$90.30 in Standard Sleepers, Chicago to California and return. 30 day return limit (berth extra.)
Ask about low cost, all-expense Winter Tours to California
For additional information, call, write or phone
Union Pacific Railroad Dept. 1788 287 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass.
8 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. or
Chicago & North Western Ry. Dept. 1788 212 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass.
148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
NORTH WESTERN UNION PACIFIC
ROUTE OF THE *Streamliners* AND THE *Challenger*

Ulster's Loyalty to Britain Repledged by Prime Minister

The News

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 30 (AP)—Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, commenting on a statement issued by the British Government, said yesterday that the "presumptuous claims" of the new Irish Constitution had received the answer they deserved.

"All loyalists in Ireland," he said, "will deeply deplore the affront to His Majesty involved in that Constitution. Ulster will, I am confident, when her people go to the polls in the coming year, proclaim that whatever constitutional changes be enacted in the south, she, for her part, will remain faithful to Great Britain and the Empire."

A Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — Viscount Craigavon, the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, has been a devoted son of Ulster. He has spent the greater part of his career serving the interests of the Province in which he was born and of which he is proud.

In his personality and appearance he typifies the characteristics of the Ulster-Scot—a rugged and adamantine directness of outlook that swerves not to right or left, is seldom moved to emotion and is given to few words, the race which the late Lord Rosebery described as "the toughest, the most dominant and the most irresistible race that existed in the universe."

But if he is a true Ulster-Scot in externals, Lord Craigavon has also in a high degree many of their more lovable qualities—loyalty to friends, appreciation of kindness and a deep sympathy with suffering humanity.

Indeed working people in Northern Ireland had a regard for him only equaled by their esteem for Lord Carson whose chief lieutenant he was for 14 years and with whom he founded the Ulster state.

Served in Boer War

Lord Craigavon is a member of the influential Craig family of County Down. He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. After leaving school he studied naval architecture, but, although qualified in that profession, he became a soldier. He had a fine record in the Boer War and won great affection for his leadership of men.

At the end of the Boer War, he immediately plunged into politics. He contested North Fermanagh at a by-election in 1903, but was unsuccessful. In 1906 he won his seat for East Down, and soon became very popular at Westminster.

Although one of the leaders and founders of the Ulster Unionist Council, it was not until the period 1911 to 1914 that Sir James Craig, as he then was, began to take a prominent part in the Ulster Movement.

Alliance of the Liberal and Nationalist parties and the removal of the veto by the House of Lords by Act of Parliament, had, he saw clearly, left the way open for the passage of a Home Rule measure which would apply to all Ireland, and place the North, without its consent, under an all-Ireland Parliament.

Sir James Craig and other Ulster Unionists therefore quickly reorganized the Unionist Clubs which had played such a prominent part in defeating previous Home Rule Bills, and selected the late Lord Carson (he was then Sir Edward) as the leader of the Ulster resistance. Between him and Sir James Craig there was established a bond of friendship and ideals which the passage of time only tended to strengthen.

Distinguished Public Career

From 1916 to 1918 Sir James Craig, Lord Craigavon, then was Treasurer of His Majsety's Household. He was then appointed in London Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Pensions and subsequently became Financial Secretary to the Admiralty—the most important office outside the Cabinet.

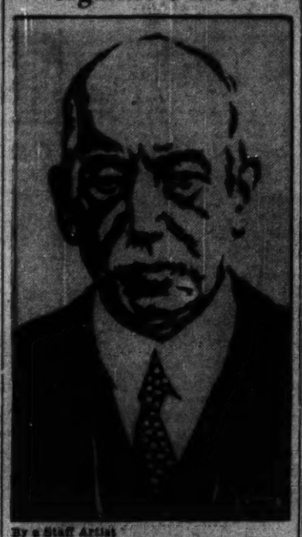
On June 7, 1921, he was elected first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

He proved himself an admirable leader. His gifts for organization had full play in the formation of the new state, the establishment of the administration departments and the allocation of responsibilities to ministers and officials.

A severe testing time came with the setting up of the Boundary Commission. Under the Treaty, Northern Ireland was given the power to contract out of the Irish Free State and in the event of this being done a commission was to be set up to delimit the boundary between the two states. The provision of such a commission caused considerable uneasiness, and it was at this stage that Lord Craigavon made his famous declaration "Not an inch."

The Boundary Commission, however, interpreted its terms of reference to mean an adjustment of the boundary and not a means of securing large areas for one side or the other, and the Northern Government settled down under the guidance of its Prime Minister to develop the area entrusted to it.

Against Union



By a Staff Artist

Viscount Craigavon

First and Only Prime Minister of Northern Ireland

Britain Limits Charter of Eire To Present Area

(Continued from Page 1)

tition issue, presumably because they are not parties to the Anglo-Irish treaty.

The fact that the "Irish Free State" is officially no more and a new state of "Eire" has appeared on the other side of the Irish Sea is treated calmly by the English press which takes the attitude, "What's in a Name." But in London's Regent Street, Mr. J. W. Dulanty put a new bronze plate on his door announcing himself as High Commissioner of Ireland and not of the Irish Free State.

The English press generally took conciliatory attitude, but the Manchester Guardian suggested that the time might be ripe for removing the sore spot caused by maintenance of British naval stations in Ireland.

Several English papers chided Mr. Eamon de Valera on his new title, "Taoiseach"—Gaelic for Prime Minister—by comparing it to "der führer" and "Il Duce."

The new Constitution calls for a two-chamber Legislature, a Prime Minister and a President. A President and a Senate still remain to be chosen.

Canada Adopts Policy

OTTAWA, Dec. 30 (CP)—Canada joined with the other Dominions in adopting the stand of the United Kingdom with respect to changes in the Constitution and name of the Irish Free State, it was learned here yesterday.

The Constitution setting up the new state to be known as "Eire," which became effective yesterday, will not have jurisdiction beyond the boundaries of what heretofore has been known as the Irish Free State, the United Kingdom ruled in its statement.

Beyond stating that this stand was adopted also by the Dominion Government, officials of the Department of External Affairs, of which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is the head, did not discuss the change or the communications with London on the subject.

Opposed by Sinn Fein

DUBLIN, Dec. 30 (AP)—The nationalist Sinn Fein, terming itself the De Jure Government of Ireland, refuses to recognize authority of the present government, and either the old or new Irish Constitutions.

The organization is even more nationalistic than Eamon de Valera and his adherents.

Title to Gold Cache Given Baltimore Boys

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30 (AP)—Two boys who found caches of gold coins valued at $30,000 in a Baltimore cellar more than two years ago held a clear title to their finds today—but Ted Jones rejoiced alone. His chum, Henry Grob, passed on several months ago while litigation over their second discovery was pending.

The boys unearthed the gold while burying "documents" of their secret club. Owners of the property vainly contested their right to the money, Circuit Judge Samuel K. Dennis ruling, in effect, "finders keepers."

Indian Vocabulary

The average vocabulary of the early Southern California Indians was 3500 words.

Tokyo Note Tells Britain Offenders Were 'Dealt With'

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Japan has "dealt properly" with responsible military officials responsible for the attack upon the British gunboat Ladybird, as a means of insuring against further incidents of that kind.

This is disclosed in the contents of the Japanese note to Britain, made public today. It contends that the Japanese shelling of the Ladybird and other British ships in Chinese waters was a "mistake."

New orders have been given to Japanese forces, the note said, for the greatest possible care that attacks shall not be made upon the persons and property of British or other nationals.

The note was similar in content to that sent to the United States on the attack made by Japanese planes on the American gunboat Panay and three Standard Oil vessels.

Released Without Comment

The British Foreign Office released the explanation, in reply to British protests against such incidents, without any comment to indicate whether it was satisfactory.

Of the British request for punishment of those responsible, the Japanese note said that the government:

"In order to insure against possibility of similar mistakes, have dealt properly according to law with the commanding and other military officers concerned, and with the commanding and other naval officers of the air squadrons responsible, on the ground they failed to take full precautions." The disciplinary action was not detailed.

Shelled at Wuhu

A British seaman was killed and two wounded on Dec. 13 when the Ladybird was shelled at Wuhu. Four foreigners were injured fatally in bombing of the American Panay and the Standard Oil vessels, on Dec. 12. The British gunboat Bee also was attacked.

Explanation of the attacks in today's note followed closely the Japanese army version which the British Government yesterday indicated was not acceptable.

The army version was that Japanese troops did not know the gunboats Ladybird and Bee were British when they were attacked. The army version inferred also a contention that the British ships had no right to be in the war zone.

The Japanese referred to thick fog or haze on the Yangtse River making visibility poor, and said army and naval units concerned had taken it for granted that only enemy vessels were in the locality.

The note adds that "there is no room for doubt but that they did not intentionally attack the vessels knowing them to be British."

With regard to orders to fire on all vessels in the vicinity of the attacks, the note avows that "it has been established that the orders referred to all vessels used for military purposes by the enemy and were not to the effect that vessels belonging to a third power should be attacked."

As soon as the Japanese discovered the ships were British, the note states that they ceased firing and gave assistance.

New orders have been issued, the note says, that Japanese units shall not attack any vessels other than those used for military purposes by Chinese, "even in circumstances where such caution involves the loss of opportunity of attacking Chinese forces."

Strict Instructions

Referring to new "strict instructions" against attacks on third parties in the Far East, the note observes that "the Japanese Government, too, are studying and expect to give effect to all possible means of realizing the above aims."

"For instance," it continues, "after further full investigation in conjunction with British authorities of the whereabouts of British resident interests, they intend at an appropriate moment to communicate information thereof to authorities on the spot and to subordinate units, while as regards the methods of making such communications effective, they have given special consideration to their speedy and effective transmission."

To Guarantee Rights

The note concludes:

"The Japanese Government have taken all the measures enumerated above solely out of a sincere desire to render more effective and valid their guarantee of rights and interests of Great Britain and other third powers.

"I trust, therefore, that these facts will be fully appreciated by His Majesty's Government."

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota referred to previous notes in which promise was made to deal properly with those responsible for unwarranted attacks, to pay compensation, and to prevent further attacks.

These statements, it was explained, "of course applied also to British merchant vessels which have been attacked under similar circumstances."

Dublin's Recognition of Italy In Ethiopia Confronts Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The recently announced decision of the Irish Free State, or Eire, as it now desires to be known, soon to recognize the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia, has been fraught with potential complications.

London was taken by surprise at Eamon de Valera's step, about which the British Government is said neither to have been consulted nor formally advised. Under an act passed here at the time of the abdication in December, 1936, of Edward VIII, the credentials of a new Irish Minister to a foreign power must be signed by the King in London, although the Free State Executive Council had the actual right of appointment.

In this particular case the King's signature would be contrary to the policy of his advisers in the British Government, which has so far refused to recognize the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. Would Britain risk a constitutional squabble? it was asked. The impression in London has been that it would not.

Nevertheless, it has had to be recognized that the fact of the King's signature undoubtedly will be a further breach of the fundamental of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire and a further assertion of the right of the Dominions to withdraw from the special relationship that is supposed to exist between them and Great Britain in matters of foreign policy.

Dublin's Hand Forced

The British Government is doubtless influenced by a belief that the question of the recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia must be settled before long. In this connection interest has been aroused by the suggestion that the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia might change his name to Emperor of Italy.

There need be no thought in London that Mr. de Valera's latest move was aimed at embarrassing the British Government. There seems to be ample evidence that special circumstances helped to force Dublin's hand.

The President of the Free State Executive Council and his government were among the severest critics of Italian aggression in Ethiopia and supported the application of sanctions. It might therefore be thought that they were now backing out. But the Free State and Italy were negotiating before hostilities broke out in Ethiopia for the reciprocal appointment of Ministries in Rome and Dublin.

Several months ago the Italian Consulate-General in Dublin was raised to the status of a Legation. It has been decided that further delay in a reciprocal arrangement would prejudice Irish-Italian relations. The Dublin Government, it has to be remembered, is particularly anxious to establish diplomatic contacts now that its new Constitution has come into operation. It wishes the world to recognize its new-born sovereignty.

De Facto Recognition

In his new gesture to Italy, Mr. de Valera had the support of the opposition Cosgrave party in the Dail. This time opposition came from the Labor party, whose leader, William Norton, declared that his country would be lining up with certain other states in recognizing the greatest piece of international violence committed during the century.

Mr. de Valera claimed that his government was giving "de facto" and not "de jure" recognition to the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. He claimed that they were proposing to do what every state would eventually have to do. He indicated that he had not changed his attitude toward Italian aggression, which he condemned with vehemence on previous occasions.

Mr. W. O'Brien, Labor member for Tipperary, protested that the Irish Free State as a small nation claiming independence had always given sympathy and support to other small nations seeking to establish their independence. Sympathy had been with the South African Republic and with Egypt and India. Ethiopia had been crushed by methods that shocked the world. Nothing would be gained, he contended, by establishing these relations.

The voting on the measure was 72 in favor of the Government's decision and 11 against.

Soviet Police Aide Heads Timber Trade

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—M. I. Ryzhoff, an aide of Commissar Nikolai Yeshoff in the administration of the Soviet political police, was chosen today to take charge of the timber industry. As commissar of the timber industry he succeeds V. I. Ivanoff, whose removal was disclosed Dec. 23.

The secret police organizaton recently was directed to undertake a vast construction program. Political prisoners have composed much of the labor which recently completed an 1800-mile Far-Eastern railroad.

The recall of Boris Podolsky, Soviet Minister to Lithuania, became known with the announcement that P. N. Krapivintzeff would succeed him.

Revenues Set Record In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Revenues of the British Columbia Government totaled $28,102,612 in the last fiscal year, an all-time high, according to figures submitted to the Provincial Legislature in session here. Income exceeded government estimates by about $2,000,000 and gave it a surplus on current account of $2,689,022. This surplus was used to pay part of the cost of unemployment relief.

The Government failed to set up $2,467,230 required in its sinking fund. Its position is better than at any time since the depression, according to officials. Many believe revenues will break all records again this year.

Ordered to China

By a Staff Artist

Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr

Newly Named Ambassador From Britain to China Whose Appointment Is Regarded as an Indication of the Increased Concern With Which Britain Regards the Situation in the Far East

Peking Regime To Rule China, Japanese Plan

PEIPING, Dec. 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Seiichi Kita, head of North China special Japanese military missions, said today the Peking Provisional Chinese Government was working on plans to set up a permanent national government here.

General Kita, who is commonly regarded as father of the new provisional government, said he thought it likely that Chahar, which is Japanese-dominated, and North Shansi province, as well as the governments of the Mongol federation soon would join the Peking administration.

He added that he thought it advisable not to claim authority in territory not yet conquered by the Japanese army. He believed, he said, that Tokyo would extend full recognition to the new Peking regime, but that inclusion of Yangtse valley provinces depended on "development of peace and order there."

Destruction at Tsingtao

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30 (AP)—Even though resistance has delayed the Japanese advance on Tsingtao, Chinese appear resigned to the loss of the city. They spread destruction with dynamite and flames to leave for the war machine engaged in swallowing five North China provinces only "scorched earth . . . broken tile."

Late last night Chinese soldiers blew up Tsingtao's telegraph, cable and radio offices. Today they touched off land mines under a Japanese brewery, Japanese warehouses, and a die factory.

There were heavy explosions along the waterfront, probably at Japanese-owned dry docks and repair shops. Before dawn, flames shot skyward from waterfront buildings. Chinese police notified the foreign colony that Tsingtao's electric light plant would be blown up later today.

Meanwhile more Americans fled from the spreading warfare deep in China's interior. A flag-decked refugee train left Hankow for Hong Kong with 313 Americans and other foreigners under Japanese assurance of safe passage over the frequently bombarded route.

Americans Flee Peking

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The State Department has been advised that 167 Americans were among more than 300 foreigners evacuated today from Hankow by special train.

They will be taken to Kowloon, near Hong Kong, where sea transportation will be more readily accessible should they have to flee China.

State Department advices said approximately 100 Americans were left in Hankow, including Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and some members of his staff. Ambassador Johnson, along with other foreign envoys, moved temporarily to Hankow when the Chinese Nationalist Government abandoned its capital at Nanking.

Canton Bombed Anew

HONG KONG, Dec. 30 (AP)—Thirty Japanese airplanes bombarded Canton today in the heaviest raid in recent weeks. Chinese reports said the bombers attacked railways and the northwest district of the city where many factories, schools and residences are located. Some 20 buildings were destroyed, including the Wahmei School, a commercial college and a girl's school. Officials placed the fatalities at 35.

Troop Call in Strike First Used by Briand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, Dec. 30

Settlement of the strike of municipal employees and transport workers here averted the expedient of calling out the troops, precedent for which had been set in such novel manner by Aristide Briand during his premiership 27 years ago.

At that time railwaymen had begun the first stages of a national strike—men of the north and west railways had already come out. Sympathetic strikes of Paris electric light and motor power services were holding up the capital.

Briand boldly called out the reservists so that railwaymen who had refused to work as employees were compelled to do the same work as soldiers.

The move proved a complete surprise. The railwaymen were thrown off their guard. The strike was called off and all that remained for Briand to do was to meet the violent protests of Left extremists in the Chamber.

New Cairo Premier to Close Parliament and Call Election

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (AP)—The critical situation which has marked the reign of young King Farouk almost ever since its beginning 20 months ago, came to a head today when the King dismissed Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha and appointed Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha to form a new government.

Mahmoud Pasha drafted a decree dissolving all "colored shirt" organizations. It was aimed principally at the Wafd Youth group, the Blueshirts, who have been the main source of grievance between King Farouk and Nahas Pasha.

The Greenshirts already had been dissolved, after an attempt to assassinate Nahas Pasha.

Mahmoud Pasha, who was educated at Oxford and served as Premier in 1928 and 1929, immediately started drafting a new Cabinet. He then decided to dissolve Parliament and hold elections within two months.

The long feud between the Palace and the Government of the Wafdist (Nationalist) Premier already had resulted in a strike of 10,000 government railway workers in Cairo.

It was understood that preparations had been made to move British troops to Egypt from Palestine in event of an emergency—ostensibly to protect British interests.

King Farouk's letter of dismissal to Nahas Pasha charged him with "governing illegally."

Mohamed Mahmoud was understood to be forming a coalition cabinet made up of Opposition leaders and omitting members of the hitherto dominant Wafdist, or Nationalist, Party, led by the former Premier.

Wafdists termed the King's dismissal of the Nahas Cabinet as a "direct frontal attack from the Palace."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—Despite efforts of the British Government through its Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, to mediate between the Wafd Nationalists and the Palace, the Egyptian constitutional crisis today came to a head with abrupt dismissal of Premier Nahas Pasha's Cabinet by King Farouk.

The young King undoubtedly acted within his legal rights. His action has caused much concern here. It is felt that, coming so soon after Egypt had obtained her independence, the dispute is particularly untimely—all the more so since there is some reason to believe that Italian influences have been at work fomenting trouble.

While the British Government is studiously avoding taking sides, it is sympathetic toward the outgoing Premier. King Farouk, however, is personally popular since he is the first ruler of the Mohammad Ali dynasty to speak Arabic as a native tongue. The founder of the dynasty was an Albanian and most of his successors looked on the Egyptians as mere chattels.

Even Farouk's father, King Fuad, did not know Arabic. He was educated in Italy and generally conversed with ministers in rather poor French.

Thus King Farouk enters upon his struggle with an initial advantage that his father didn't possess when he tried conclusions with the Wafd on a similar issue. Allied with Farouk is Mahomed Mahmoud Pasha who has been invited to form a government and who already once before has overthrown the present (1923) constitution. Abrogation of this document in 1928 was followed by adoption of another constitution which lasted until the original one was restored in 1936.

Primitive Utah Area Mapped

(Continued from Page 1)

ancient lake in Shantung Province, China.

According to Dr. Chaney, the bones of deer, rhinoceroses and large cats as well as numerous leaf impressions occur in the lake clays. These are the only known records of the Miocene epoch in China, records of some 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 years standing. Support for the theory of a land link is seen in the fact that the plants found are very similar to those uncovered in abundant Miocene deposits of California and Oregon.

Bequest of $4,000,000

Grants from the income of a bequest of nearly $4,000,000 are expected to be made within the next day or two, the income from this amount given to the Geological Society by Richard A. F. Penrose Jr., being used for financing research and publication on fundamental problems of geology. The society believes this generous bequest to have established a precedent, for never before have struggling American scientific societies been so generously supplied with resources to carry out its program.

Richard Penrose was the son of a widely known Pennsylvania surgeon, and, following family tradition, was educated at Harvard. He was one of the first, if not the first, to take his degree in geology in Harvard. From 1890 to 1930 his geological activities and studies covered the globe. After service with the Geological Survey for a time he left to enter the field of mining, his first property being the Commonwealth mine in southeastern Arizona.

There he found treasure lying a few steps from the old transcontinental trail over which early wagon trains moved for years. In 1903 he embarked on what was to be his most remunerative mining venture—development of the Utah Copper Company's property at Bingham, Utah. This later became the greatest copper mine in the United States.

Paris Strike Ended Quickly

(Continued from Page 1)

the 50-franc allowance already approved by the Paris Municipal Council—the decision that precipitated the strike—it was still 30 francs under the average received by employees of the National Government.

The municipal workers had sought an allowance equal to the 100 francs of the national employees. This the Municipal Council had opposed in an effort to reduce Paris's 1938 burget.

New Strikes in North

PARIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—A new outbreak of strikes in the rich mining region of northern France intensified the turbulent labor situation today after firm government action brought quick settlement of the critical public service tie-up in Paris.

A thousand coal miners at Anzin, near Valenciennes, quit work this morning in protest against discharge of three miners.

This stoppage aroused official concern lest the strike spread among all of the 16,000 miners employed by the Anzin company. Local government officials sought to negotiate a settlement.

Minister of Labor Andre Fevrier was trying to negotiate the other Paris strikes, affecting food truckers, warehouses and the Goodrich Rubber Company plant.

Six hundred sailors at Rouen, whose recent walkout tied up 35 ships, continued to strike.

Oriental Farmers Opposed in B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Farmers of British Columbia have united in a new campaign to halt the penetration of Orientals into the agricultural industry of this Province.

In a petition filed with Premier T. D. Pattullo, the Farmers Institute of Vancouver Island urge legislation to prevent Orientals from owning or renting farm land. The farmers' brief states that Orientals now raise 75 per cent of the early potato crop of this Province and at least 50 per cent of all potatoes; that they have "gained a complete monopoly of truck gardening"; that they rent land, deplete its fertility and move on; that they control a large part of the hothouse industry, participate extensively in the poultry industry, cultivate 300 out of 400 acres of the interior tomato crop, and undersell white growers of spring and summer flowers; that there are 26 Oriental wholesalers and only 16 Canadian firms dealing in potatoes in the district covered by the Provincial Marketing Act.

French Senate Approves $1,800,000,000 Budget

PARIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Senate today approved unanimously the 1938 budget for ordinary expenses of government and sent it to a conference committee for adjustment of minor differences with the bill as passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate measure estimated receipts at 54,537,221,443 francs (about $1,800,000,000) and expenses at 54,500,209,024 francs.

Georgia Gets Boughton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Rockefeller Institute's Dr. Donald C. Boughton now belongs to the University of Georgia. Appointed to the university staff, as assistant professor of zoology and poultry husbandry, Dr. Boughton will devote half time to the zoology department teaching and conducting research experiments on parasitic protozoa; will also be in charge of research in poultry experiments.

Germany Restricts Jewish Physicians

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP)—Jewish physicians were deprived of an important source of revenue yesterday when they were barred from private insurance company boards.

The restriction was the latest effort to freeze all Jews out of German economic life.

Although Jewish doctors already had been ousted from state insurance company lists, those who fought in the World War or were registered as physicians before 1914 were still permitted to accept Aryan patients insured by private concerns.

The new measure accompanied an order reducing by 10 per cent the quota of manufactured goods that Jewish factories and business concerns might purchase henceforth.

NEW YORK CITY

Martin & Martin

Annual Winter Sale

All Men's and Women's Shoes Included. Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

3 West 50th Street

WELLNER MOTORS INC.

CHelsea 3-7600

Salesrooms 112 Greenwich Ave. Through to 234 West 13th St. | Service and Parts 10 Jane St. Through to 245 West 12th St.

ARTHUR J. VOLMER, Sales Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY

Owners Level House Indicted as Nuisance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE MAY, N. J.—The "nuisance house" here, which was recently convicted by a grand jury, has been demolished. The property was indicted under a state act and was torn down by its owners.

Complaints that the structure was a menace to safety and a nuisance were referred by municipal officials to the grand jury, and the indictment followed. It was the first time a dwelling was brought to trial in New Jersey.

Equipped to Enjoy Winter

No fun surpasses the exhilaration of winter sports, especially when you know that your costume is fashionably correct as well as comfortably practical. Many Department Stores and Specialty Shops advertising in The Christian Science Monitor feature special departments for winter sports togs. Their expert counselors will gladly assist you in selecting clothing calculated to promote the success of your outdoor career.

RUGS... Certified-CLEANED

GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

(as advertised therein)

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANED

MUrray Hill 4-6666

C. H. BROWN CO.

305 East 45th Street, New York

Member Certified Rug Cleaners Institute

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

COATS
DRESSES
SUITS
FURS

Substantial Reductions

Nathan Fox

Apparel of Distinction

850 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

China: Japanese or World Market?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30 (AP)—There is growing concern in Shanghai over the future of American and other foreign firms in China and the nation's ability to pay her debt to the United States and other powers.

Increased daily landing of mercantile cargoes from Japanese vessels without customs examinations or duty payments have raised the question.

China's internal and external indebtedness, guaranteed by customs revenues, has been estimated at $800,000,000. Of this amount, foreign loans total $180,000,000 and Boxer indemnity payments $36,000,000. Major loan and indemnity holders—the United States, England, France and Japan—thus far have received full payments, but payment of the next installment, due Feb. 1, was considered questionable.

Inequitable Situation

American and other foreign firms pointed out that Japanese cargoes were being landed without duty at Japanese controlled Yangtsepoo, Hongkew and Pootung docks, while their own consignments were subject to customs payments. This inequitable situation, they said, might soon make profitable business impossible.

American firms understood the position of the United States to be insistence on customs administration which would accord uniform and equal treatment of all nations in accordance with the Open Door policy.

Since Shanghai receipts are about 40 per cent of the total customs revenues, acute interest was attached to consular negotiations under way here to solve the question created by war disruptions and a Japanese threat to seize the customs administration despite interests of other powers.

Negotiations Deadlocked

The negotiations were understood to be deadlocked and there was a possibility they might be transferred to Tokyo.

Funds for China's debt payments have been depleted by lack of customs collections in war zones.

One of the major points of disagreement over administration of the customs was said to be Japanese insistence that the funds collected be deposited in a Yokohama bank instead of the Hong Kong Shanghai bank where they are kept now.

Negotiators opposed to making the change said funds from Tientsin customs deposited in a Japanese bank still are frozen and never have been used to pay allotments due foreign powers. Similar lack of payments resulted with deposits of revenues from Manchoukuo when Japanese took over that territory.

Trade Pact Signed By Italy and Japan

By the Associated Press

Rome, Dec. 30

Italy and Japan agreed today upon a basis for Japanese trade with Italian East Africa.

The accord, which Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and Japanese Ambassador Masaaki Hotta signed at Palazzo Chigi was foreseen when Italy, Japan and Germany signed an anti-communism agreement.

The accord runs for three years. Italy agrees to recognise, as an exception to most favored nation treatment, whatever customs preference Japan may accord Manchoukuo.

"This is of special significance from the standpoint of the indivisibility of Japan and Manchoukuo," a spokesman said.

Liquor Is Blamed For 'Black' Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 31—The responsibility for Ontario's "blackest Christmas" marred by half-a-dozen traffic fatalities, scores of injuries and dozens of arrests for wild and drunken driving, has been placed upon the Provincial Government's liquor system.

Looking back over the holiday week-end, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Irwin, secretary of the Ontario Temperance Federation, laid the blame directly upon lack of a province-wide referendum on the hotel beer rooms.

"Most of the tragedy," he said, "is confessedly due to drink. The result is not surprising. Given a narcotic that makes people subnormal, a growing habit of consumption with progressive loss of control and a public policy that considers alcohol quite all right and multiplies the facilities for its distribution and definitely encourages its sale—it is not surprising that tragedy should grow."

In Toronto the havoc was particularly great with three killed, 67 hurt and 28 arrested as a result of 123 accidents over the holiday. This was in spite of an extensive safety propaganda campaign from the pulpit, the press and the office of the chief constable.

Gay Parties Held Without Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A gay New Year's party unaccompanied by intoxicants is being given young people of the Queen Anne district by the Parent-Teacher Association.

This and several other parties are the outgrowth of a gradual, unplanned movement going on ever since repeal to provide young people with wholesome entertainment. The Parent-Teacher organization is especially active in this work and with the co-operation of the Park Board and high schools has sponsored dances for four years for students.

The Young Woman's Christian Association sponsors Saturday night dances in the down-town district, and as with the PTA dances, admission is only 25 cents.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Western Railroad opened this year a ski bowl in the Cascades and provided a one-day trip at a nominal round-trip price. The Parent-Teacher group secured a contract with the railroad providing that beers and wines are not to be sold when young people have their ski meets.

Congress to Tackle Problem of Monopoly

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democratic majority leader, said today that Congress will give its immediate attention to business monopolies when it convenes Monday.

Monopolies constitute "a greater concentration of industry in the United States today than ever before," he told county and commonwealth's attorneys in convention here. He likened monopolies to the factors which brought about dictatorships abroad.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchoukuo — The establishment of a large holding company, capitalized at 450,000,000 yen (about $130,000,000), to take charge of the industrial development of Manchoukuo during that country's five year plan, represents a significant shift in the method of building up heavy industries in that country.

It is something of a concession to private capital, since one of Japan's big business leaders, Mr. Yoshisuke Ayukawa, president of the Japan Industry Company, is the leading individual in the new holding company.

The shares of the company are equally divided between the Manchoukuo Government and the Japan Industry Company, and the organization of the whole concern closely follows the pattern of mixed state and private enterprise which is characteristic of Japanese capitalism. The Manchoukuo Government guarantees a return of 6 per cent on all funds which are invested by the company during the next 10 years.

Semi-State Basis

The new holding company will gradually take over the various industrial enterprises which have hitherto been operated by the South Manchuria Railway, the huge corporation which ever since the Russo-Japanese War has been the main spearhead of Japanese economic penetration on the continent. It is also organized on a semi-state, semi-private basis, with a guaranteed dividend for its private stockholders.

The biggest single enterprise which will pass under the control of the holding company is the Showa Steel Works, an iron and steel plant at Anshan, south of Mukden, which represents an investment of 100,000,000 yen and is rapidly expanding its production. The new company will also take over the direction of airplane, motorcar and aluminum industries, coal, gold and lead mining, and will take charge of the synthetic oil industry, in the development of which the fighting services are especially interested.

There are several reasons for the shift of control of Manchoukuo's industrialization from the South Manchuria Railway to the Japan Industry Company. There was a feeling that the former organization was becoming top-heavy and would function better in its special field of transportation if it were rid of its industrial responsibilities. This consideration acquired still more weight because the South Manchuria Railway has taken over supervision of the North China railways and will presumably be in charge of new railway construction there. Moreover, a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway, the Kochu Koshi (China Development Company) is promoting other schemes of development in North China.

Progress Disappointing

Progress with Manchoukuo's five-year plan had not gone as rapidly as had been desired. Capital in Japan was frightened away by the prospect of strict army supervision. There was the suspicion that money in Manchoukuo would be spent largely for strategic projects, without consideration for profit prospects. Mr. Ayukawa's reputation as a solid and prudent businessman and the favorable terms which he has secured from the Manchoukuo Government may allay these doubts and promote a freer flow of much needed capital into the new enterprises.

Two points in a statement published by Mr. Ayukawa after the new arrangement was announced are of special significance. He stressed the need for an integrated, co-ordinated development of Manchoukuo industries and natural resources, hinting pretty broadly that previous efforts had been of a rather slipshod, haphazard character. And he concluded his statement with the following declaration, which certainly is in contrast to the previous policy of Manchoukuo authorities:

"I heartily welcome foreign capital and technique as participants in this great undertaking. I may add that the Manchoukuo Government fully acquiesce in this."

So, at the very moment when the Japanese Army is carving out a new colony for Japan in North China a leading Japanese businessman frankly admits the desirability of foreign capital to help the development of Manchoukuo. It is one of the ironies and contradictions of Japanese imperialism that ability to exploit new territory is, in some respects, actually diminished by the heavy costs of conquest, and subsequent policing and administration. So foreign capital is invited to participate in the exploitation of Manchoukuo and of North China (almost every Japanese businessman whom I met there asked about the prospects of foreign financial enterprise) just at a time when Japan's military adventures have created a distinctly unfavorable atmosphere, economic and psychological, for any such investment.

McNary Brands Attacks On Business as Politics

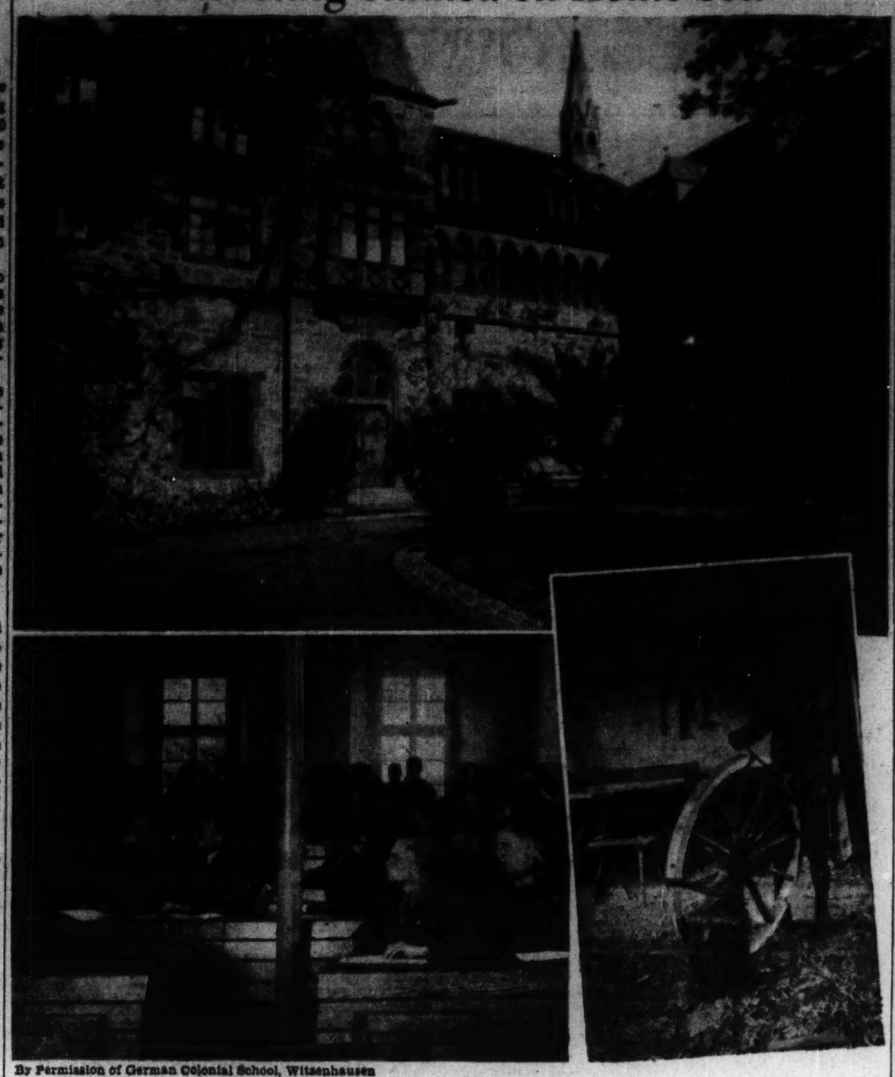
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, charged today that attacks on "big business" by administration spokesmen constituted "an obvious effort to create an alibi" to explain the current recession. He challenged as "political" two recent speeches of Robert Jackson, assistant attorney general. They "apparently were made," he asserted, "to prepare the way" for President Roosevelt's message to Congress next Monday.

"This is not the way of handling a grave domestic problem," he declared. "The approach to solution of this problem ought to be made in an open and frank way, with encouragement to all citizens."

President's Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for President Roosevelt to deliver his message to Congress Monday at 1:30 p. m., before a joint session of the two houses. It will be radiocast.

Colonizing Studied on Home Soil



By Permission of German Colonial School, Witzenhausen

Men and Boys of the Reich Train for Emigration

Upper—Courtyard of Former Cloister Which Professor Fabarius Made the Headquarters of a Colonial School in 1898. Lower—Future German Colonists in the Lecture Room. Lower Right—Studying in the Wheelwright's Shop

German School Trains Farm Colonists

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich's concentrated propaganda for the return of the former colonies has attracted general attention to the Deutsche Kolonialschule, Germany's only existing institution for the training of future men colonists.

In the Werraland, between Göttingen and Kassel, where green fields and low green hillsides meet the eye on either side, stands the ancient town of Witzenhausen. Like so many of its neighbors, its quiet farming town seems to [illegible] around an ancient church and [illegible] high-gabled houses, centuries [illegible]. The tourist, unless he happened to be in this district in cherry-blossom time, would probably pass by Witzenhausen and so miss the interesting colonial school, established in its thirteenth century cloister.

This school is neither a new creation nor a state institution. Established by private subscription in the spring of 1898, through the initiative of Prof. Ernst Albert Fabarius and a few enthusiastic supporters, it has concentrated ever since upon training men for life overseas, particularly in tropical lands.

Recognition of both the ministries of the interior and of education has been won by the school, and during the past few years it has been enlarged and modernized far beyond its founders' ideas. Today, the cloister is used as home and lecture rooms for the students, while a few miles away is the Gelsterhof, a model farm of about 1000 acres.

One Year of Practical Work

The school course lasts for three years, one of which is devoted entirely to practical work, unless the student has already done two years on a farm, and two years, in which work and study are combined.

The charges are for the "Praktikanten" (first year students) 1200 marks a year ($480), and 1500 Reichmarks a year for the next two years. So that for 4200 Reichmarks the future colonist receives board, lodging and up-to-date tuition.

Students can be admitted provided they have passed through a secondary school and are between 17 and 26 years. Herr Walther Darré, present Reichminister of Agriculture was a student in 1919-20, and the sons of a number of statesmen from the Balkans and Asia Minor have taken courses here.

The balance of theory and practice is carefully maintained in the work done here, so that the future colonists will be pioneers with much expert knowledge and a good general grounding, able to contribute not only to German but to world progress. In the school itself the students learn to apply themselves to everything essential to their future career. Thus they have courses in gardening, tailoring, in the wheelwright's and the saddler's shops and in the smithy, as well as in the dairy, the mill, and the bakery.

Learn High Standards

At their own model farm (Gelsterhaf) the students do almost all the work themselves, and learn to handle cows, pigs, sheep and horses. Their labors in the field, the stall and barn are such as to give them the best opportunity of proving themselves good farmers, while the quality of the produce and the condition of the cattle evidence the high standard of their work.

Most of these students intend to settle in tropical areas and must therefore be acquainted with farming conditions existing there. It is, of course, not possible for them to grow tropical plants on a large scale in Witzenhausen, but they are able to experiment in large greenhouses with coffee, cotton and such plants and what cannot be done practically here, is learned theoretically for the time being. So with machinery and tools. These differ in such countries from those used in Germany. But every student knows how to learn to drive an automobile and a tractor, how to run a Diesel engine, and an electric dynamo.

Foreign languages are also taught—English throughout the whole course, while Spanish is voluntary in the third and fourth semesters, and Dutch, Portuguese, Malay and others as desired. Lectures on raciology, general and colonial politics ensure that the future settlers will leave the fatherland with the National Socialist Weltanschauung.

Full Information Available

An important addition to the school since 1919 has been the Kolonialkundliches Institut which contains full and up-to-date archives dealing with the ethnography, natural science and economics of any particular part of the world to which they are likely to go. All their principal instructors from Director Karl W. H. Koch downward have been themselves colonists in Africa, South America or elsewhere, so that they, too, can hand on the benefits of their practical experience.

Nowadays, the greatest problem is the closed door to immigrants in so many parts of the world. Most of the present students hope to go to Africa, to the former German colonies, especially to the Cameroons and Togoland, to German East and South West Africa, and to South America. Formerly, a large number went to The Netherlands Indies but owing to restrictions only a few have been able to go during the past few years.

Now at Witzenhausen hopes are high that the present international negotiations will increase the possibilities of colonization. But in any case "the German Kolonialschule is an experience of hope in our colonial future."

There is also a much newer and smaller colonial school for girls at Rendsburg in Schleswig-Holstein, but here the courses are only for one year.

Way Seen to New Sea Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—The United States should ratify the maritime draft treaties, Elmo P. Hohman, Northwestern University economist, urged here today as the American Association for Labor Legislation closed its annual meeting in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.

"As the greatest industrial nation in the world and one of advanced labor standards," he said, "we would gain measures that raise the 'floor' of minimum standards throughout the world and thus narrow the gap between our high standards and those of low-standard countries.

"The economic arguments are clear and convincing. We have an opportunity to improve the competitive situation of our shipping industry, and we would combine self-interest with humanitarianism while promoting safety of life and property at sea."

Mr. Hohman has served as technical adviser to the Federal Government on maritime matters. The treaties were adopted with American support by the International Labor Organization, of which the United States has been a member since 1934. Its headquarters are in Switzerland.

J. Douglas Brown, professor of economics at Princeton University, another speaker, reported that "the federal old-age insurance program now is far too much a glorified savings scheme."

"With increasing public understanding we will come around to survivors' insurance benefits instead of the present lump sum settlement, and to a far smaller reserve," he held. "It is a perpetual social service mechanism, not a system of individual savings."

Professor Brown declared the Federal Government soon must recognize its ultimate responsibility in the financing, as well as the administration, of the old-age insurance. Both foreign experience and public opinion indicate a three-way sharing of the cost, between government, employer and worker, he said.

"Social insurance programs are developed by governments as defense against mounting dependency and relief costs," he continued. "Such laws often are passed without public understanding. So there is a great need for advisory committees of employers, workers and the public.

"There is no doubt that the American people can support and administer an effective social security program. The question is, will they maintain constant pressure for the competent administration that is so vitally necessary? Already in Ohio and New Jersey and many other states politicians are looking with greedy eyes on the luscious patronage that could be distributed if they had a free hand."

Japanese Boycott in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The International Peace Campaign, a body representing 39 organizations in different parts of the world, has decided to start a general boycott of Japanese trade, taking effect from Jan. 1.

This was settled at an executive committee meeting presided over by Viscount Cecil; held recently in London. Those present included Mr. Philip Noel Baker; Sir Norman Angell; Mrs. Corbett Ashby; Dame Adelaide Livingstone; Dr. Henry Atkinson, general secretary of the American Church Peace Union; Mr. H. J. May, general secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance; M. S. Grumsbach, vice-president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies; M. Victor Mateizka of Austria, and Dr. Ota Vojtisek of Czechoslovakia.

An International Peoples' Conference is to be held in London in January to support this boycott. Meanwhile millions of handbills are being printed to explain the situation and urge peace-loving peoples to give whatever assistance is possible with a view to stopping Japan's invasion and occupation of China.

The committee also decided to set up an international staff school at Geneva for teaching modern peace propaganda methods. A reception was organized jointly by the League of Nations Union and the International Peace Campaign in honor of the award to Lord Cecil of the Nobel Peace prize.

Degree for Panay Chief Awarded by Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 30 (AP)—A bachelor of science degree for Lieut. Commander J. J. Hughes, U. S. N., commander of the Yangtse River gunboat Panay, sunk by Japanese bombs, was approved at the Naval Academy today.

The certificate, application for which was received prior to the bombing, was among those being issued under congressional action authorizing the degree for all graduates of the academy prior to 1931. Since that date midshipmen have received the degree upon graduation.

Drive to End 'Isolationism' Is Indicated by Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—An accumulation of external evidence is pointing convincingly to a definite movement of the Administration toward a more aggressive foreign policy involving the "positive reaching" for peace which President Roosevelt advocated last October in Chicago.

The policy involves a negation of "isolationism" and its symbols, such as the Ludlow war referendum amendment pending in Congress. It involves naval expansion to implement diplomacy and make America's voice more forceful in world councils. And it involves for the first time a conscious sustained effort to lead American public opinion away from its isolationist habits on the theory that true security for the United States can be gained only in a more stable world.

A hint of such a development was contained in the telegram which President Roosevelt sent to former Gov. Alfred M. Landon on Dec. 21 when he said that whether Americans like it or not, "we are a part of a large world of other nations and peoples."

"As such," he added, "we owe some measure of co-operation and even leadership in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace."

Way Pointed Later

Whether this was merely lip service to the doctrine expressed at Chicago but not pursued, or whether it marked a renewed drive toward the objective of greater world co-operation for the United States, was the subject of much speculation at the time. A succession of developments since points strongly to the latter interpretation.

The immediate purpose of the exchange of telegrams between the President and Mr. Landon was to erect a façade of national unity during the Panay incident and deny the comfort which Japan might otherwise have obtained of partisan division over the diplomatic attitude here on that incident.

The Panay incident is now diplomatically settled. Yet the campaign for national unity on foreign policy goes on with increasing vigor, with the two immediate objectives of crushing the Ludlow war referendum proposal with impressive finality and building up general national unity on the issue of national defense.

Prerequisites to Change

Both of these immediate objectives are essential prerequisites to any aggressive foreign policy designed to use American influence more positively as a check to aggression and an argument for law observance among the nations. They constitute a ground-clearing operation and are being approached with unexpected vigor and determination.

The latest move was a radio speech delivered from here last night by Representative Sam McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and obviously was expressing semi-officially what the State Department and White House are thinking. His speech was either written at the State Department or prepared with extensive State Department assistance, it was learned, and is more than usually significant for that reason.

In it he declared that "the policy of isolation and withdrawal will do nothing to protect American security and still less to maintain the sanctity of treaties." He warned that if the United States got out of the Orient it might be only a matter of time before "we are told that it would be healthier if we kept our ships from the Mediterranean and from the North Sea."

Danger Cited

Mr. McReynolds characterized the Ludlow amendment "as an illustration of unconsciously encouraging war in the name of peace," and declared that if this proposal were written into the Constitution it would destroy the Monroe Doctrine "as well as our more recent agreements with the Latin-American countries for mutual protection in the event of European or Asiatic invasion." He said that under such a limitation of foreign policy a European nation might quite conceivably invade Mexico or take the Panama Canal away from the United States.

He recognized that for years it has been "unpopular" to suggest "that the United States had a responsibility of leading in what President Roosevelt has called 'the search for peace.'" But Mr. McReynolds asserted that at "the moment when the United States abandons its confusion and isolation and steps forward in a policy of leadership in the search for peace, the world will be on the road to recovery."

This is a vigorous line of argument to be coming from an Administration spokesman, more vigorous in phraseology than any member of the Cabinet would probably be willing to sponsor. But it apparently is only the beginning. Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, has scheduled a speech in Kansas City on Jan. 7 and another in Denver on Jan. 8. These speeches are located in the area whence the Ludlow amendment is understood to draw most of its strength and where resistance to rearmament would be expected to be particularly strong.

Critical Weeks

It is clear that the next two or three weeks will be critical ones for American foreign policy. An educational effort of considerable intensity will be made. But final commitment will obviously depend on the public reaction. If a smashing vote against the Ludlow resolution can be obtained in the House it will constitute a green light at the first intersection on the road along which the Administration is now moving. It will have to get another green light on naval expansion at the next intersection.

Just where the road will lead beyond that point is uncertain.

A new emphasis is to be noted now. Heretofore the objectives held up before public opinion were the intangibles of treaty obligations, respect for international law, and general good will among nations. Now the emphasis is on tangible American right and tangible American security.

In other words, the administration approach to co-operation is getting away from high-sounding morality and down to direct American rights and American security.

More Cotton in Brazil

Cotton acreage in Brazil increased from 1,700,000 in 1929 to 6,400,000 in 1936.

Inner Coat

Designed to be worn under a coat. Extra warmth without weight or bulkiness. Sleek, slim, smart, man tailored. In all sizes. Black, beige, blue. $9.95.

Originated by

PEGGY SKINNER

Prince George Hotel

—14 E. 28th St., New York City

A Snowstorm of Bargains!

OUR JANUARY WHITE SALE . .

covers the whole household. Take inventory from attic to kitchen and see how many things your home needs while this great White Sale is on. Sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, towels—mark these and scores of other items on your shopping list now. Then fill your linen closet up to overflowing at unusual savings during January.

Linens—Fourth Floor.

Stern Brothers

42nd STREET WEST • NEW YORK

Franklin Simon's

Important Savings In Our Annual

JANUARY SALES

of

FINE FURS AND FURRED COATS

Now in full swing—our yearly sale of coats at spectacularly lowered prices! The season's smartest furs manipulated into slender young coats, priced to save you as much as half! Chic town coats with precious furs—examples, Mink and Silver Fox, made to sell for $145, at $97. Fur Salon, Coat Shops, Fifth Floor.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

WE INVITE MONITOR READERS TO OUR SPACIOUS

Beauty Salon

where we will create for you a new hair style to enhance your personal charm.

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.

BEAUTY STUDIO

607 Fifth Avenue VO. 5-1282

Write or phone for our new

JANUARY CATALOGUE

Our new January Catalogue is just off the press! Within its entrancing pages you will find many delightful things for your home—bed and table linens, maids' uniforms. And for yourself—lingerie, pyjamas, nightgowns. The Dress Fabric section is a veritable dictionary of facts about the master weavers of the world and what they have sent us for you! Write or phone for this catalogue soon—for the supply is limited. Address Dept. 990.

McCUTCHEON'S

FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH ST. • NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Two Boys and a Camera

By Elizabeth Yates

Part Two

That night a wind sprang up. Coming across the moorland with a rushing sweep it encircled the old cottage, shaking it violently, rattling the crisp leaves of the few stunted beeches growing near by, and then roaring on. Carl woke, glad of the four-foot-thick walls that held things steady.

In the dark restlessness of the night his voice sounded small as he called across the room to Keith. But Keith was asleep, dreaming perhaps of the rewards that awaited his first real venture in photography, or of the office he was about to enter for both their sakes.

At breakfast the talk was all about the storm, forerunner of autumn gales.

"It'll be fine at Neist Point," said the girl who brought in the porridge. "Sometimes the waves go half up the cliffs. Yes, it'll be fine. The wind's straight out of the west."

Carl looked at Keith. He had his finger on the time-table and was checking their connections.

"Do you mind if I don't go with you today?" he asked. "After all, Uncle John didn't say he wanted me—"

Keith looked up, surprised. "No, of course not, but what are you going to do with yourself?"

"There's just a chance I might get those pictures you need."

Keith's eyes opened wide, a smile began to spread over his face. "That's decent of you, Carl," he said. Then he looked serious. "But you've never worked the camera."

"I've watched you often enough all the same," Carl said. 'Just tell me what speed I should set it at for dashing waves."

"A hundredth, aperture 4.5," Keith answered easily. "If you use a yellow filter cut it down to a sixtieth, but be jolly careful not to let any spray get into the lens."

"I'll be careful."

Reluctant Goodbys

Half an hour later Keith left, taking their luggage and most of the equipment with him. Carl had the camera, and a small rucksack holding his few needs for the extra day and night on the island.

"All the best!" Keith called as the little bus snorted off and went clattering down the road.

Carl turned back slowly into the cottage, conscious of the camera slung about his neck, conscious, too, of a wave of distrust surging up in his heart at the thought of what he had undertaken. It was sheer folly to imagine he could do anything worth while with a camera when it had taken Keith years to learn how to get pictures. How could he hope to succeed with so little knowledge behind him? He was a fool to have stayed behind.

Then he lifted his pack from the floor and threw back his head. "Faint heart never won anything," he said to himself, and strode off through the village with a firm step to catch the local bus for Glendale.

Bumping the 10 miles over stony moorland roads was none too pleasant, but easier than footing it back, which he knew he would have to do since the bus returned too soon for him to take it. At Glendale he got out and started for Neist Point, a sudden thrill of importance animating him as he felt the weight of the camera swinging from his neck.

During the drive he had forgotten about the wind. Now he was rudely aware of it as, sweeping over the moor, it came upon him with violence and all but stopped his progress. Lowering his head, he plunged into it, murmuring to himself the various combinations of speeds and lens openings Keith had taught him.

He had been walking for half an hour when he became aware of the fact that instead of cliffs ahead of him the brown moorland hills were rising all around. Baffled for a moment, he consulted the map and saw the turning he had missed. To cut across country would mean a desperate struggle over broken ground, to go back to the turning would mean hours of wasted time and effort.

Should He Turn Back?

Already he was feeling spent. Should he still try to reach the coast? Was the whole thing worth while? Then the thought came to him of the way in which Keith had buckled to in order to help them both when they had been left alone in the world. What was a tussle with the wind compared with what Keith had done?

"I'll cut across that bit of moorland and pick up the path further on," he said to himself, and broke off into the trackless waste of heather, peat bogs, rocks.

It was a dreary business. The ground was so soft in places that he sank in to his ankles. Nearing the crest of the moor the wind came at him with such rocketing force that he was obliged to drop low in the heather until the gust had spent itself. Then, suddenly, he caught sight of the path winding its way to the coast, and buoyed up with the knowledge that here was a sure way to the Point, he hurried on.

The nearer he came to the high cliffs the more slowly he proceeded. The wind was treacherous, at times so solid that he could lean against it, yet so unstable he could never depend on it for support. Sucking up the cliffs, swirling down the gullies, there was no bracing against it, but he had not come thus far to be turned back. Bending low, sometimes forced to crawl on hands and knees, he approached the cliff edge cautiously, looking for anything to cling to, but there was not so much as a bit of scrub on that bald, open space.

Smoke was coming over the cliffs —a fisherman's cottage, perhaps, tucked into the rock below. Drawing nearer, Carl gasped with astonishment. It was not smoke but the waterfalls tossed heavenward Streams of water, prevented from flowing into the sea by the upward whirling wind, were being dispersed into fine peat-colored spray.

The High Wind Pictures

Carl risked advancing another few feet, but with a sinking heart knew that he could never hold the camera steady amid such violence. Then he caught sight of a small, low-lying trench just over the brow of the moor and above the jagged fall of the cliff. Protected and secure in this trench, he opened the camera and set it carefully.

Below was the wide Atlantic, surging and roaring against black rocks, crashing up the gaunt sides of the cliffs, splintering into white fragments of foam. Looking up and down the coast, he chose his shots.

It was soon over, and wiping the camera, Carl packed it up carefully. Then taking out his almost forgotten sandwiches he munched away in his tiny shelter, while the wind raged above him and the sea surged beneath. Just before leaving he took the little notebook from his pocket and crossed off those pictures that required high wind.

A thirteen-mile journey lay before him, but the wind was now at his back and his heart was light. Over the narrow track he went, through the croft settlement of Glendale with its wide burn flowing swiftly and its small neat fields. He climbed up through the pass, then down the long stony road, meeting in all its weary length only a red Royal Mail van on its weekly collection round and a farmer on horseback.

Sometimes the sun appeared through tatters in the clouds, making the countryside alive with color, turning distant Loch Dunvegan into a stretch of blue and sparkling water, and drawing purple from the hills. Sometimes the clouds darkened and mists swept over the land. The wind swung round, whipping about the boy as he trudged on.

* * * * *

Two days later Keith stood on the platform at Euston Station waiting for Carl's train. Carl, spying him, was out of his compartment before the engine had come to a stop.

"Had any fun?" Keith asked as Carl came up swinging his pack.

"Rather!" Carl answered, eyes and cheeks glowing.

"Take many pictures?"

"A few."

"Camera all right?"

Carl nodded. "Safe and sound," he said.

* * * * *

When the book with Keith's pictures was out, including two of Carl's, it was clear to all that Keith would be justified in abandoning an office stool for the work he loved. The reviews were enthusiastic, some, in an expansive way, affirming that a young genius was roaming the world with a camera, others that he would go far who could so well combine technique with imagination. All mentioned the wind studies in particular.

"Two pictures in the book have caught the very spirit of the Western Islands," said one review. "The study of cliff waterfalls shooting heavenward under a furrowed sky with wind tossing the lean moor grass in the foreground will stir a Highland heart as bagpipes never fail to do."

"But Carl," Keith said one night after he had been going through a pile of press cuttings, "it's your book too, you know."

Carl smiled.

"I don't know how you got them," Keith went on, his eyes resting on the book lying open at one of the pictures. There was something more in the study than mere rocks and wind-driven seas and stormy skies, there was—there was—he shook his head, he who knew so much about light and speeds and filters and lenses could not put his finger on it.

As he looked at the pictures, Carl lived through that day again, the fight with the wind, the losing of the way on the moor, the seeking of shelter in the trench, the trudging of endless miles over the stony road.

"It was fun," he said, "but I wish you had been with me."

Keith put his hand on the younger boy's shoulder. "We'll take all our pictures together from now on," he said triumphantly.

The End

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Three Types of Portrait: Left to Right, (1) Late Greek, Realistic; (2) Early Greek, Idealistic; (3) Assyrian, Primitive

A Study of Three Portraits

By Dorothy Adlow

Among the sophomores who attended the Professor's lectures on art were some of a very calculating turn. They were a bit critical, for the lectures seemed to be becoming too expansive, too inclusive. Apparently one's studies in this field could be endless. It would be simpler, they felt, to have a more fixed idea of beauty, which might be applied on occasion with a feeling of authority and correctness, rather than to be forced, in this manner, to consider each work of art thoughtfully and appraise it separately.

"True enough," said the Professor, "you would like a definition which would be pat as an isosceles triangle, or a date as clear cut as 1492, or a formula as concise as H_2O. But I must disappoint you, for while a great work of art is unmistakable in splendid qualities and profound effect upon the spectator, it has a good deal of competition. We may be devoted to the seashore without despising meadows and brooks; a love of spice cookies does not prejudice us against ice cream. The more absorbed we become in the arts, the less willing we are to accept a final recipe. The feeling of expectation, of surprise and novelty is one to treasure, I assure you.

"Now, in my childhood there was a fixed idea that the Venus of Melos was the most beautiful statue in the world, and that other statuary was good only if it was made in the same style. We used to look at the plaster reproduction in the school auditorium and wonder (without admitting it) if that was truly the only beautiful thing in the world. We yearned for variety, felt the limitations of this recipe for beauty, which we really doubted. Now, I wish you to share this revolutionary idea with me, that the Venus of Melos has a great deal of competition, and that many of her competitors differ from her emphatically.

The Assyrian

"Here are three examples," he continued, as three pictures were flashed on the screen. "All three are men: all three statues: all three good works of art. I do not mean to prove that one is the best, the winner, shall we say, of a beauty contest. I would rather point out to you that each possesses qualities which recommend it for a place among great works of art. We need not be too democratic or compromising to like all three. Favoritism in artistic taste sometimes implies narrowness.

"Let us take the Assyrian elder in profile on the right. It is carved of stone. What a direct feeling of cutting and carving there is on this stone surface. There is no mistaking the material and manner in which the portrait has been made. Assyrians carved in what we call a flat manner. They did not take advantage of the rounded, or three dimensional, form. Their carving is in relief; it emerges but slightly from the background and is shallow when compared with sculpture in the round.

"Observe how the facial features of the elder are characterized by a severe and positive outline. The human face is never so firmly outlined in nature, but the Assyrian sculptor simply made a good strong pattern of the facial features (as the Peruvians did, as you may recall, in their textile and pottery motives, discussed in our last article.)

"The Assyrian emphasized the decorative even when he portrayed the human face, and yet he managed to achieve a sense of vitality, force, masculinity in that limited, fixed, conventionalized image. Even the hair was fancifully treated, for he delighted to twist the strands into snail-shell shapes or waved motives of designs.

"No Assyrian layman would be perplexed by this personal portrait and challenge its truth-to-life, for to him it embodied qualities of personal strength and artistic beauty. We have come narrowly to call this portraiture 'Primitive.' But we find that the primitive manner possesses qualities of strength to be envied by sculptors of other schooling.

An "Ideal" Portrait

"The Greek head in the center is a sculpture in the round. The portrait is separated from the block of stone from which it was made. It is called free standing. It is carved fully in three dimensions and resembles a living head more closely than its Assyrian neighbor. Early Greek portraiture was the embodiment of all that was desirable in strength of mind, beauty of form. The sculptor portrayed "godlike" types in which there was emphasized refinement, symmetry, inner repose. No wrinkles on the face, no frowns, no strain. The head is tilted slightly to be free from stiffness and to seem relaxed. The eyelids and nostrils and lips and cheeks and ears are all sensitively carved so that each seems part of a living, breathing image. The tufts of hair provide decorative beauty without the set orderliness of the Assyrian snail-shell curls. Such portrayal is called 'ideal.'

"And then, finally, there is the late Greek head on the left, made by a carver who looked directly at a living model and imitated as closely as he could every detail he observed. The portraitist did not improve on what he saw; he did not seek the symmetrical, the youthful and noble; he was uncompromising, recording all wrinkles, pouches under the eyes, sagging flesh, clumsiness of aspect, commonplace or crude facial expression.

"The early Greek preferred the youthful, the reposeful; the later tended toward age and strain. The former tried to elevate and perfect what he observed; the latter simply copied. He was a realist.

"Each person has his preference in portraiture; some of us see points to recommend in each of these styles. But you observe, at any rate, that there are many ways of making a portrait, and each artistic era has its preference."

As the students departed, there was animated discussion. Most of them found the Assyrian too primitive for their tastes. Some considered the Greek youth handsomest and most worthwhile. The skeptic, however, favored the bearded Greek. "If it is a likeness, it cannot be too true to life for me," he declared.

(This is the eighth of 12 articles on art that are appearing on this page twice a month.)

Storming the Pole by Submarine

By A. J. Forrest

Picture a tiny, airtight vessel, manned by seven courageous men, groping its way underwater beneath the blizzard-swept Arctic ice floes. Its ultimate goal is the North Pole where the daring expedition, commanded by Sir Hubert Wilkins, will study chiefly weather conditions, for it is his belief that the Pole holds the secret of England's erratic climate.

You may perhaps marvel at this odd form of travel, the exact reverse of the ordinary dog sled method of crossing the Arctic's white wastes. Many imagine that this desolate, far-away region, whose day during winter is one long perpetual night, is thick with gigantic icebergs, so making a submarine voyage impossible.

That is not so. Icebergs are fragments of glaciers that have tumbled into the sea, and there are no glaciers at the Pole. Actually, within the Polar basin, the ice seldom exceeds a thickness of 15 feet. So Sir Hubert will, where necessary, nose his submarine under such obstacles, though much of its progress may, in fact, be registered on the surface, chugging through flowing "water lanes" in the ice fields.

His vessel will have little in common with the heavily built, powerfully mechanized submarines used by the world's navies. "Underwater sled" is his own description of it, and compared with an ordinary submarine it is a mere shell, weighing only 210 tons when submerged, and with a diving limit of 50 feet. It measures 74 feet in length, 13 feet in diameter, has a 2 foot square keel, and relies for its power on a single engine, one dynamo, one propelling motor, and one large storage battery.

Don't imagine that its interior is lined with comforts. This will be no pleasure trip, and accommodation will be almost bare. The crew's greatest comfort, it is safe to say, will be their powerful radio transmitting set which, when the submarine is submerged, can tap out a message to a station 600 miles distant.

Guided by Feelers

As the midget vessel probes forward below the thin ice floes, its progress will be guided by feelers, projecting from its steel plates like trolley arms and skating against the ice's underwater surface which certainly is no rougher than its upper white face.

Should the vessel become trapped by ice, penned down by a rock-like mass, Sir Hubert and his six companions can either wait until the ice pack drifts away—a stern test of patience—or they can use their ice drill which, operated from within the submarine, can cut through 100 feet of ice at top speed enabling the crew to escape, through a special compartment. Their lot, in this case, however, would not be a particularly enviable one.

Imagine them suddenly launched onto an ice floe with very little food, almost no shelter, and their submarine lying securely wedged in the ice below. A grim prospect! Happily "Wilks" as the Commander is affectionately called, knows better than most men the Arctic's hidden tricks. As far back as 1914 he spent a winter, in company with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, camping at Cape Kellett, an isolated promontory off Baring Island. Officially he was the expedition's photographer, but when not taking pictures, Wilks was recording tidal observations, measuring wind currents, repairing ships machinery, and filling his notebooks with abstruse scientific data. Sometimes he would sit up half the night preparing specimens to add to his natural history collection. His energy and stamina amazed his companions.

Down in Darkness

Eleven years ago he flew across the Arctic seas, a feat which earned him his knighthood. That stirring adventure teemed with hairbreadth escapes. One day, when flying above particularly menacing ice fields northwest of Barrow, his plane's engine suddenly gave out. Wind, humming in the wires, was the only sound in the Arctic silence. With set face his pilot, Carl Eielson, flipped the engine switch left and right, but there was no response from the carburetor. Their petrol supply had failed

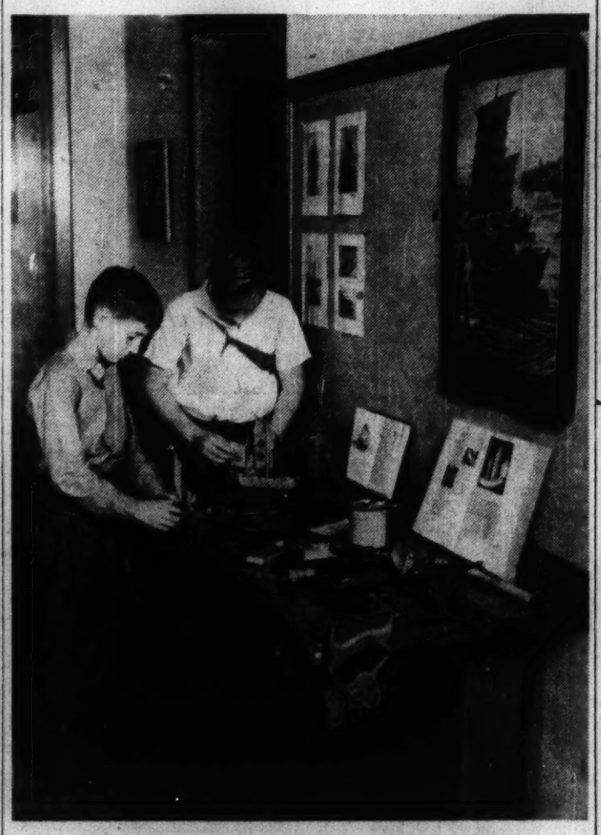
Down, down glided the plane in swirling darkness. Then, abruptly, the machine's skis hit and came to rest on hard ground. Saved! With ice banks towering around them the explorers, too weary for further effort that night, fell asleep in their cabin.

In the morning Wilkins found they were drifting northward on an ice floe at a speed of six miles an hour, their plane having landed on a smooth stretch about 30 yards long and 15 yards wide. No pilot, given the most favorable conditions imaginable, could have landed with any certainty on such a tiny stage. Regretfully they decided to abandon their plane, and together the intrepid explorers began their epic trip back to the mainland.

For days they slithered and scrambled over pack ice. Time and again it cracked under their feet, plunging them into the water. At night they slept in ice huts, fashioned with their own hands. They had no external warmth, and their ration of food was limited to 16 ounces a day. But they won through, stumbling at last into a trader's house at Beechy Point.

It will be early next summer that Sir Hubert Wilkins will start from Spitzbergen on his submarine venture, driving forward to the Behring Sea and thence to the Pole. If he succeeds, as his courage and that of his crew deserve, he will fulfill an ambition cherished by his family for nearly 300 years!

Back in 1648 his ancestor, Bishop Wilkins of Chester, England, wrote a treatise on "An Ark for Submarine Navigations" in which he stated that only by travelling under the sea could a vessel be "safe from ice and frosts, which endanger the passages towards the Poles." It takes little imagination to realize how Sir Hubert yearns to test this theory—and to prove it true!



Fun With Ship Models

These boys are building a Chinese Junk from plans published on this page last year in the series "Fun With Ship Models," by Ray J. Marran. They are sixth grade boys in the workshop of the Willard School, one of the public schools in Pasadena, Calif.

With the help of their teacher, they go about the work of model-building very systematically. You will notice the scrapbook leaning against the wall before them, where the young model-builders can easily refer to it for instructions. The clippings on the open pages of the book were taken from this page and mounted so as to make them more durable for work in the classes.

This class also built models of an Egyptian boat, from instructions given in the same series, in connection with their studies of Egypt in school.

Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

III

Down Hill Skiing

One of the major reasons why skiing is so much fun is that there are no hard and fast rules to which the skier has to adhere. He may master the fundamentals of the sport and learn the technique of controlled skiing, but he will adapt these fundamentals and this technique to his own style of skiing.

In straight down hill skiing and in the majority of the turns which you will learn later, you will use the crouch, modifying it as you go along. Theoretically, there are three stages of the crouch: high, medium and low. The high crouch is used on very gentle slopes. The medium form is used on progressively steeper slopes, and the low crouch is saved for the really steep pitches.

The crouch has several advantages. It is a stance which allows you to maintain an easy balance. Your body is lower to the ground at all times, and when you do take a fall, as you most certainly will many times, you do not have as far to fall. In all three degrees the skis are comfortably close together, closer in deep snow than on crusty surfaces. The poles are held close to the sides and parallel to the snow. The heels are kept flat on the skis and the body is flexible.

The Medium Crouch

Skiing on Level Ground

Be Completely Relaxed

It cannot be overemphasized that the knees and the rest of the body must be perfectly relaxed. This flexibility of the knees has been called the original "knee action." It is well to keep the knees close together to help in maintaining balance.

In the crouch the weight should be well forward starting from the knees. In the high crouch the only thing discernible as a crouch is this forward bend of the knees which is slight. One ski should be kept slightly ahead of the other.

The medium crouch is by far the most comfortable of the three. Here the knees are bent forward more and the whole weight of the body is forward. The hands are as nearly as possible in front of the body and the heels are still kept flat on the skis. The head should be kept directly over the knees to maintain the proper balance.

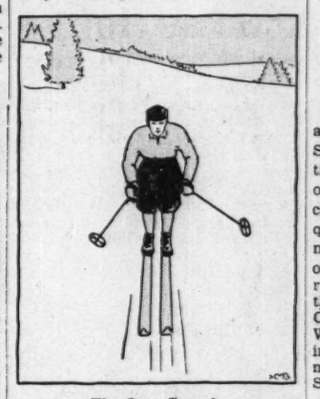
The Low Crouch

The low crouch is an extreme position which is difficult to attain until, with practice, the muscles of the back of the legs and heels are stretched enough to allow the skier to assume a low sitting position at the same time keeping his heels flat. In the low crouch an aid to balance will be found in keeping the hands well out in front of the body.

It is well to practice shifting to the different crouch positions while sliding down hill to gain the feeling of balance which is necessary. The degree of the crouch used often varies with the type of snow encountered.

It is well to know how to fall correctly, if you have time to think about it. One of the essentials to bear in mind is to keep the poles away from the body when falling and to fall to the side if possible.

In getting up from a fall, swing the skis around so that they are close together and across the slope of the hill. Lie on your side and place one pole in the snow below you a little in back. Put the other pole uphill and a little forward. Lift your body with your poles with one swinging motion at the same time pushing straight down with your skis. It is simple and far less tiring than the usual scramble from a tangle of skis and poles.



The Low Crouch

White Pegasus

Now dashes down the winged snow
with magic, like a wintry elf
riding his Pegasus. Come, blow,
North wind, come blow! Outdo yourself!
This rider will not be unseated
until familiar things are gone,
until his task is all completed,
and a white world meets the silent dawn.
So deftly the magic steed will go,
he leaves no footprints in the snow.

MILDRED NICKERSON

A Gift for Distant Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts in England have sent a present to one of the most remote Scout groups in the world in order that they may feel as smart as any other boys in the movement. It comes from the Imperial Headquarters, London, and consists of new uniforms which are being taken out to Tristan de Cunha, the rugged little island lying between the coast of South America and the Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. H. Wilde, Scoutmaster, who has been in England on leave for eight months. The group consists of 16 Scouts and 11 Wolf Cubs.

When in London, Mr. Wilde spoke most happily about his work among the 180 inhabitants on the island, leaving the motto of the island in the visitors' book at the Boy Scouts Headquarters: "Where God is there is no loneliness."

NOTICE

New Students Accepted for Winter Term

Many schools admit new students for the winter term which begins after the first of January. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Bruins Will Not Replace Schmidt Before Tuesday—Alumni Would Help Thomas

Local Sextet On Road With Only 14 Men

National Hockey League Standing

American Division	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	2	4	38	31	28
Rangers	9	2	7	48	30	20
Chicago	6	2	9	30	39	14
Detroit	3	2	13	27	54	8
Canadian Division						
Toronto	9	5	4	60	41	23
Americans	8	2	8	37	33	18
Canadiens	7	6	4	46	39	20
Maroons	6	1	11	27	43	13

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The loss of Milton Schmidt, center for the Bruins "Sauerkraut" line, may prove more detrimental than expected. He is a smart fast hockey player in his own right and has been the key man to the combination play of the line. It is easier to accept the loss of a wing than a good center.

According to the announcement, Schmidt will be out of action for three weeks. That may mean that the "kid" line will not be back in early season form for another three weeks after his return. First, he will have to round into condition again and then the line will need a few games to regain their smooth combination play.

Bruins do not plan to call upon Providence for another man to replace Schmidt for the Ranger game in New York tomorrow night, and the team will go on to Detroit for the game Sunday with a roster list of only 14. Cooney Weiland will center for Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer.

When the team returns here for the game against the Toronto Maple Leafs, Manager Art Ross may call upon Red Hamill to play left wing on the Pettinger-Goldsworthy line and move Art Jackson from that left wing post to center the "Kid" line, leaving Weiland available for relief work.

Boston fans are speculating as to what sort of game will be played in New York tomorrow night after the rugged affair here Tuesday. Hockey is a strange game, and, while one might be inclined to expect a continuation of the feudal tinge, there is more likely to be a game in which neither side will step over the rule bounds.

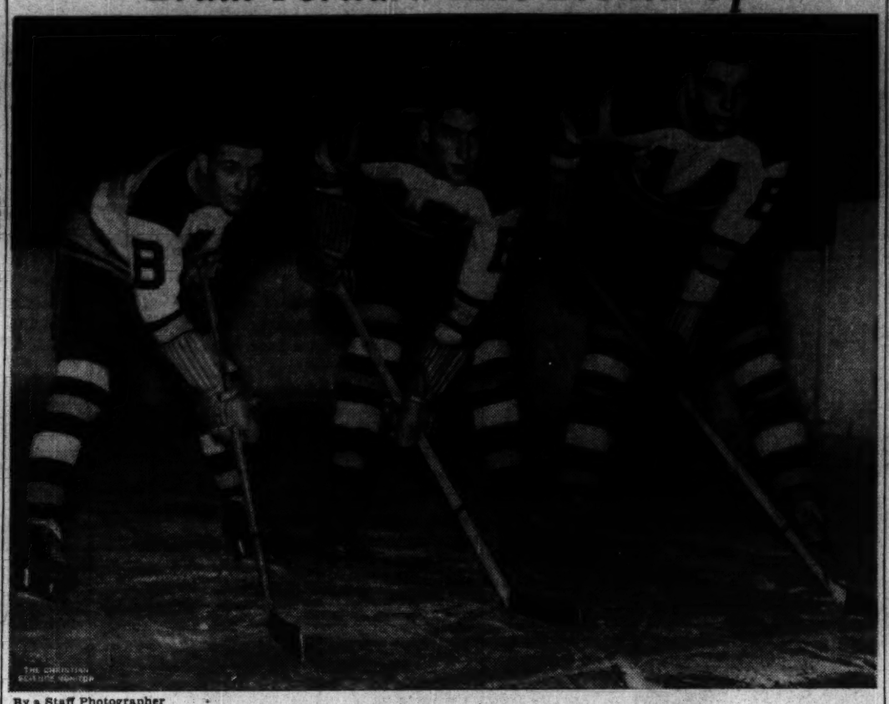
Visiting Basket Teams Again Win

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Minnesota and Stanford, exponents of two widely varied styles of basketball, both came from behind last night to keep their New York record clean, the Gophers turning in a 36-to-31 decision over New York University after the West Coast Indians had trimmed Long Island University, 49 to 35.

As on Monday night, when Minnesota defeated Long Island and Stanford beat City College, more than 18,000 fans packed Madison Square Garden. They saw Stanford, with Hank Lusetti and Art Stoefen leading its firebrand style of play, overcome a half-time deficit with a brilliant drive in the last 10 minutes and then watched as the little Gophers worked deliberately to match New York University's deadly shooting from the free throw line.

The Gophers, co-champions of the Big Ten, outscored the Violets from the floor 15 to 8 but found themselves handicapped as the New Yorkers cashed in on 15 consecutive free throws. Trailing 17 to 14 at the half time, Minnesota forged to the front after 10 minutes of play in the final period to win.

Bruin Forward Line Broken Up



By a Staff Photographer
Left to Right—Bobby Bauer, Milton Schmidt and Woody Dumart
Loss of Schmidt for Three Weeks Means the Youngest Line of the Bruins Will Be Retarded for at Least Five or Six Weeks Before Regaining Their Best Form

Yale Squash Star Leads Way to Semifinal Round

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—George Cookman of Yale, seeded No. 1, led players from Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania into the semifinal round of the third annual invitation intercollegiate squash racquets tournament yesterday.

Cookman eliminated Malcolm Muir, a teammate, with ease, dropping only the third set. The scores were 15—10, 15—8, 10—15, 15—12. Cookman defeated Sammy Speer of Princeton on Tuesday.

A. W. Sulloway, Harvard, seeded second, made the penultimate round by trimming Harvey Waters of Yale, 11—15, 15—10, 17—16, 15—11 in the hardest-fought match of the day. Leroy Lewis of Penn, chosen No. 3 by the seeding committee, eliminated Trumbull Richard, Princeton, 14—15, 15—5, 15—10, 15—14, and Bernard H. Ridder, Princeton, completed the semifinal round by eliminating Hugh Auchincloss, Yale, 15—8, 15—12, 15—11, in the last quarter-final match.

Dorothy Round Not Defending

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Dorothy Round Little, who won the Wimbledon championship and then settled down to married life, said today she "won't be able" to defend the title next summer.

In a special interview with the Associated Press, the dark-haired Dudley school teacher added, "I'm not giving tennis up, but merely taking a year off."

The former Miss Round gave up Wightman Cup play this year because it came too near her marriage to Dr. Donald Leigh Little.

"I loved playing tennis all over the world," the champion said. "It's wonderful having people fussing over you. But I don't want to live that sort of life forever. I'm satisfied to settle down and be a good wife."

This philosophy is in line with other statements she made during her rise in the tennis world. She gained fame refusing to play tennis Sundays, and always insisted she would never let the game interfere with her Sunday school teaching.

Heroine of the "black country," she attracted a gallery of 10,000 when she married the young Scotsman.

She once said, "I feel as if I could open a paper, read about Wimbledon, say 'How interesting,' and then turn to the next page."

She really reached the heights late in 1936 when she defeated the American aces, Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, in the Wightman Cup matches, and in 1937 when she marched through Wimbledon, beating Miss Jacobs, Rene Mathieu of France and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish ace, in the last three rounds.

Her announcement of a year's retirement from the game comes as a blow to Britain's renewed effort to regain the Wightman Cup.

A. P. Grid Experts Assigned to Cover The Bowl Games

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—From Pasadena to Miami, Associated Press sports experts will be sitting in the press boxes Saturday, reporting the annual New Year's Day football bowl classics in six stadia.

Brian Bell, widely known veteran, will head a staff of three men long experienced in sports coverage, who will sit in on the proceedings when Alabama and California square off at 5:15 p. m. (E. S. T.) for their Rose Bowl tilt at Pasadena.

Assisting him in supply Associated Press member newspapers with complete detailed coverage of the game, its high lights and color, will be Robert Myers and Paul Zimmerman.

Russ Newland, one of the Pacific coast's ablest reporters, will handle the annual clash between picked squads from East and West at San Francisco, which gets under way at 5 p. m.

At Dallas, Felix R. McKnight, A. P.'s southwest division sports editor, and William Rives will be on deck for the Cotton Bowl battling between Colorado and Rice at 3 p. m.

Other assignments and game starting times: Sugar Bowl, Louisiana State vs. Santa Clara at New Orleans (2:15 p. m.), Kenneth Gregory; Orange Bowl, Auburn vs. Michigan State at Miami (2:15 p. m.), Larry Rollins; Sun Bowl, West Virginia vs. Texas Tech at El Paso (4 p. m.), John E. Baker.

Olympic Groups For 1940 Games Being Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—First steps in organizing America's 1940 Olympic campaign will be taken next week, it was announced last night by Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association. Brundage called a meeting for Saturday, Jan. 8, at the New York Athletic Club. At this session plans will be made, committees elected and policies formed.

In each sport on the Olympic program a committee will be chosen at the New York Athletic Club meeting. These committees will decide on the place, time and method of holding the tryouts for Olympic teams in the various sports.

A Columbia athletic hero of the 1870s, Dr. Graeme Hammond—whose two firsts and a second at Mott Haven in 1877 won Columbia her first intercollegiate track title—heads the list of nominees for the committees. Dr. Hammond, national fencing champion for 25 years after leaving college, was nominated for the fencing committee.

Four other New York men were nominated for the fencing committee. They are Harold Van Buskirk, Leon M. Schoonmaker, John R. Huffman and Dernell Every. Andrew Boyd of Los Angeles also was nominated.

Frederick W. Rubien, Olympic secretary, also announced nominees for the Olympic rifle shooting committee. They are Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord and C. B. Lister, both of Washington, D. C.; Brigadier Gen. F. M. Waterbury, Karl T. Frederick and L. M. Temple, all of New York, and Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller Jr., Meadowbrook, Penna.

Olympic field hockey committee nominees are Henry Kirk Greer, New York; Cornelius Vanderbrigger, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; John I. Turnbull, Baltimore; Leonard F. O'Brien, Boston, and Horace C. Diston and David McMullin 3rd of Philadelphia.

The canoe committee consists of W. Van B. Claussen, New York; Owen Van Camp, Chicago; Ralph B. Britton, New Britain, Conn.; Shirley Harrington, Providence; William F. Martin, Arlington, Va., and Carl T. Major of Philadelphia.

Helen Bernhard In Girls' Final Again

Helen Bernhard, defending champion from New York, faces Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain tomorrow in the final-round match for the girls' national indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts.

Miss Bernhard stopped Polly Morrill of Dedham in the semifinal round this morning after the local girl captured the second set. The score: 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

In the other semifinal today little Cissy Madden defeated Katharine Hubbell of Dedham in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2.

International-American Hockey Standing

Eastern Division	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	9	4	6	38	31	22
Philadelphia	9	1	7	51	39	19
New Haven	3	4	11	27	45	10
Springfield	3	4	10	38	47	10
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	9	4	4	38	35	22
Syracuse	9	3	5	54	46	21
Cleveland	7	6	6	39	44	20

Result Dec. 29
Providence 3, New Haven 0.

Rose Bowl Stands Studded With Alabama Grid Stars

Frank Thomas
Alabama Football Coach

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—All the concern in Alabama's football camp would be reduced to a minimum, the Tide's coaching staff admits, if Coach Frank Thomas could call from the stands New Year's Day a host of 'Bama Rose Bowl stars of other years to cope with California.

Hank Crisp, athletic director who has been with the invaders in a coaching capacity on each of the four previous trips, expressed the thought in no uncertain terms as a lithe young man sauntered into the hotel lobby.

He was, of course, Dixie Howell, who kept Stanford busy with his pitches three years ago Jan. 1.

"Wouldn't it be swell," said Dixie to a rugged chap named Riley Smith who did some handsome blocking for Howell that afternoon, "if we could get in there again Saturday."

"Would it!" exclaimed Crisp, who prefers to let Coach Thomas speak for himself, "boy, I'll tell the world."

He shook his head sadly.

Fresh From Pro Games

Howell and Smith, fresh from the pro games where they performed with the champion Washington Redskins, were engulfed in a crowd of admirers. That set Hank to talking.

"With no reflection on the team that's bound to make a fine showing Saturday," said Crisp, "Alabama will have a better team sitting in the stands than on the sidelines."

He named nine Bowl performers who will be spectators and admitted a half dozen of them would be "mighty valuable."

He named them off without thought of order as to their ability. Besides Howell and Smith there are Joe Riley, left half, 1935; John Mack Brown, halfback, 1926; Paul Bryant, end, 1935; Kay Francis, center, 1935; Babe Pearce, guard, 1926; Sonny McGahey, tackle, 1931; Billie Brown, halfback, 1931.

"These boys don't know what defeat means," said Crisp, getting back to the current edition of the Tide, "but of course our best teams to play here came out in 1926, 1931 and 1935."

Playing Conditions Different

Those were the years Washington lost 20 to 19; Washington State was swamped 24 to 0 and Stanford was dismayed 29 to 13. Crisp says he doesn't know which of these teams was the greatest because playing conditions were different. Alabama's other Bowl game was the 7-to-7 tie with Stanford in 1927.

"Of course we've always worried," confided the athletic director. "That is, every year but 1931. Coach Wallace Wade had a chance to scout the Cougars that season and he came back convinced we were at least two touchdowns better.

"We doubted that Washington could be stopped in that first game and we didn't know what to expect of Stanford either in 1927 or 1935.

"I wish we knew exactly how good these Golden Bears are going to be Saturday," he sighed as he stretched and went back to another concern—making Alabama's ticket allotment meet the needs of almost 5000 followers.

Then he took himself to Coach Thomas—to help him be concerned at the afternoon workout on the Rose Bowl sod where Coach Stub Allison had sent California through secret paces in the morning.

The teams will take their final fling in the Bowl again tomorrow with 'Bama working in the morning and California in the afternoon.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Stanford snapped Long Island U.'s 43-game basketball winning streak, defeating the Blackbirds, 45-31, before 17,623 at Madison Square Garden.

Three Years Ago

Horton Smith, with final round 67, won Long Beach (Calif.) open and $500 with 72-hole total of 283, beating Vic Ghezzi by one stroke.

Five Years Ago

James A. Bausch, Olympic decathlon champion from Kansas City, wins annual James E. Sullivan memorial medal as outstanding amateur athlete for 1932.

Robina Higgins Best Canadian Woman Athlete

TORONTO, Dec. 30 (CP)—Robina Higgins of Winnipeg, ace of the feminine division of Canada's team heading for the British Empire games in Australia, got the call yesterday as the outstanding woman athlete in Canada in 1937.

By the margin of a single point in the Canadian Press year-end poll of sports writers, the javelin-thrower edged out another Winnipeg luminary, Mrs. John Rogers, Canadian open golf champion, for the honor.

Selectors listed three athletes in order of preference, three points being scored for a first-team vote, two for second and one for third. In the final tabulation, Miss Higgins had 18 points, Mrs. Rogers, 17.

Best javelin-thrower developed among women athletes in the Dominion, Miss Higgins set a Canadian record of 128ft., 6in. this year and is expected to win her specialty at the Empire games in February.

Mrs. Rogers accomplished one of the best victories in Canadian sport by winning the open golf title at Winnipeg from an international field.

Third in the ballot was Aileen Meagher of Halifax, noted sprinter, who also is on her way to the Empire games. Fourth was Phyllis Dewar of Vancouver, swim star, and tied for fifth, Noel MacDonald, center of the Edmonton Grads basketball team, and Heather Leslie of Winnipeg, Canadian women's close golf champion.

Others mentioned prominently were Thelma Golden, Toronto softball pitcher; Mrs. Anna Kier Patrick of Vancouver, Canadian women's singles badminton champion; Mrs. Cliff Shuttleworth of Hamilton, Ontario women's golf champion, and Roxy Atkins of Toronto, hurdling star.

Sugar Bowl Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Top-seeded netmen smashed their way to the semifinal round of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament here yesterday in a brilliant exhibition of stroking.

The advancing quartet was led by flashy Bobby Riggs, the nation's No. 2 singles player, who blasted Ernie Sutter of New Orleans off the court, 6—0, 6—0.

The one-sided score was not so much the result of Sutter's poor playing as the devastating play of Riggs. He smashed from the base line with terrific sped, finding the corners with uncanny accuracy.

Joining Riggs in the third round were second seeded Joe Hunt of San Francisco, national junior champion; Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, seeded in the third position, and young Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, seeded fourth.

Sabin eliminated Wilmer Hines in the only singles match of the day that went three sets, Sabin played listlessly in the opening set, which he dropped, 2—6, but came back strong to sweep the next two sets, 6—0, 6—2.

McNeill advanced at the expense of Bernard Coghlan, Pacific Palisades, Calif., 6—3, 6—1.

Hunt disposed of Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., with surprising ease, dropping only one game for a 6—0, 6—1 score.

Semifinal pairings pit Hunt against Sabin in the upper bracket and Riggs against McNeill in the lower.

Richard Bender Wins

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Top-seeded Richard J. Bender of Elizabeth, N. J., continued his straight-set advance toward the national boys' indoor tennis championship final by eliminating Miles Suchin, from Irving Prep, 6—4, 6—1, in a quarterfinal match today.

Also advancing into the next-to-last round was Calvin Friedman, unseeded entry from James Madison High in Brooklyn. Friedman triumphed at 6—2, 6—3, over Harold Levine of DeWitt Clinton High, New York.

The basket opposite Bender was filled by slim Edward Miller of Philadelphia, also unranked, who got an erratic forehand under control in time to conquer husky Joseph W. Barber of Perth Amboy (N. J) High, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1.

Coulter Optioned

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the International - American Hockey League have optioned Eddie Coulter, left defenseman, who played in England last winter, to the Wichita, Kansas team of the American Association. Coulter will not be subject to recall by the tribe this season.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Sports in 1937

When the clocks of the world strike the hour of midnight tomorrow, the year 1937 will come to an end and 1938 will begin to make history. So far as sports are concerned, the current year has been one of the best. Not only has the competition in the various fields of sport activity been of a high order; but more persons have taken part in the various games which go to make up this competitive field. The same is also true of the vast numbers who watched the athletes go through their various specialties. Just about every sport which involves a financial return to those who conduct it has reported a more profitable season than was noted in 1936. And it is pleasing to note that these statements hold good for amateur as well as professional events. At the present writing there is nothing to indicate that, when the new year comes to a close on Dec. 31, 1938, the same report may not be made for it. In fact, there are prospects that many sports may experience even greater success during the next 12 months.

Staff Photo
Ralph Guldahl

Golf and Tennis

In golf and tennis, 1937 produced a number of new champions and some remarkably fine competition. United States players were quite successful in both sports, especially so far as the male side of the question was concerned. In tennis, the men recaptured the Davis Cup, won the Wimbledon singles, doubles and mixed doubles and their own singles. In fact, their only real big loss was in the doubles. As to the women, they lost at Wimbledon and their own singles title; but they retained the Wightman Cup and kept the United States doubles. The most outstanding things in golf were the winning of the Ryder Cup by the United States team in England, it being the first time a visiting team had ever won that trophy; the establishing of a new medal score for the U. S. open by Ralph Guldahl, and the meteoric rise of Sam Snead. With Walker and Curtis Cup team matches scheduled for next year, and the Davis Cup being defended in America, these two sports should indeed have successful seasons. And, if the champions of 1937 are no more successful in defending their titles than were those of 1936, there will be a lot of new names listed in the 1938 records.

Track and Field

Despite the fact that 1938 will not be an Olympic year, prospects for track and field are very bright. There is considerable question about American athletes making as many new records as was the case in 1937; but no doubt some will be established. No less than 14 new world marks were made by Uncle Sam's stars during the past 12 months. To me one of the two most remarkable performances in this division of sport was the vaulting of Earle Meadows and William Sefton of the University of Southern California. Finishing in a tie for first in almost every meet they came together in, they climaxed remarkable college careers by establishing the new world pole-vault mark of 14ft. 11in. And next to this should come the running high jump of 6ft. 10in. made by Melvin Walker of Ohio State University. About all that is now left to look forward to in these two events is the coming of the 15-foot vaulter and seven-foot high jumper and 1938 may be the year that will produce them.

Baseball and Football

These two sports are entering on a year which is expected to find both the amateur and professional divisions prospering more than ever before. In the professional baseball field it is again going to be a case of keeping the New York Yankees from taking all the honors. The result of the inauguration of a less-lively ball in the National League will also be watched with interest. Much progress was made during the past year in increasing amateur and semi-professional baseball and, with a strong foundation now established, the coming year should see even more activity in this branch of the game. College and professional football had most successful seasons in 1937. There was the usual number of major and minor upsets among the college contests, while the professionals showed that they could play a brand of football that would draw large crowds through the gate and that, in the final analysis, tells whether or not a professional sport is a success.

Other Sports

And of the many other sports which hold sway a similar outline of success might well be noted. In swimming Ralph Flanagan and Katherine Rawls showed the world what can be done in that line by winning many national titles and breaking many records. Basketball showed a marked increase in interest last year, especially in the eastern part of the country, and with some 18,000 spectators watching a double-header in Madison Square Garden last week, there is every reason for predicting a banner year in 1938. Hockey, pony polo, wrestling, squash tennis, squash racquets, racquets, rowing, yachting, billiards, chess, fencing, etc., have given their followers many moments of entertainment during the past 12 months and no doubt they will experience as great or greater success next year. And to what better form of endeavor could one turn in these days of strife than some good sport?

Pigskin Pitchers Warming Up Arms For Aerial Shows

By the Associated Press

Pigskin pitchers, from California's renowned Vic Bottari to West Virginia's Emmett Moan, are warming up their tossing arms today for the last bits of aeriar rehearsal before the bowl games usher in a new year of football.

A half dozen aerial shows are forecast by the reports from the camps, where everything, including the coaches, is in the air. The news from the stratosphere:

Rose Bowl — Alabama, which gained 517 yards via the airways in the regular season, plans to offset California's power with Joe Kilgrow and Herky Mcseley, two gents adept at hurling the leather. The Bears, who have a neat passer in Bottari, are working on pass defense and the linemen are thinking up new ways to smother the tide tossers.

Sugar Bowl—Louisiana State spent an hour and a half on overhead attack and defense. Cotton Milner, the Tigers' most adept receiver, made a brilliant showing as a receiver, and young Bussey won praise from Coach Bernie Moore as a passer. Santa Clara ordered another secret practice today after limbering up yesterday.

Cotton Bowl—Rice arrives at Dallas today for a final tapering off drill. Ernie Lain, the Owls' ace back, is the Rice pitching nominee against Colorado's whizzer White. The Buffaloes move into Dallas Friday night and Coach Bunny Oakes believes they're in "top form."

Orange Bowl—Auburn, most confident of the bowl teams, followed Coach Jack Meagher's optimistic statements with Capt. Les Antley's "We're all confident. We think we're in." The Plainsmen featured passing in their final home workout before leaving for Miami.

Charlie Bachman, Michigan State mentor, found his boys showing signs of weariness after a long drill yesterday. Bachman will rest his squad today.

Sun Bowl—Both Texas Tech and West Virginia plan to take things easy today after three days of brisk practice sessions. Moan, the Mountaineers' ace passer, has been used extensively all week and the invaders are pleased with his work.

East-West — The coaches spent yesterday in trading compliments while the squads eased off.

Horton Smith Ties for First

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Horton Smith, blond Chicago golf stylist, shot a final-round 67, three under par, yesterday to tie Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., at 278 for first place at the end of the 72-hole Hollywood Beach Hotel open. Smith dropped a seven-foot putt for a birdie three on the home hole to tie Dodson, who finished with a 69. The two, who played in the same threesome, started the day all square at 138 for 36 holes. Dodson had a 71 yesterday morning to Smith's 73.

Sophomores Hope Of Rice Against 'Whizzer' White

DALLAS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Two amazing sophomores who pack all the answers led a squad of 58 Rice Institute gridmen into Dallas today for their cotton bowl date Saturday with unbeaten Colorado.

The pair of second-year stars, 218-pound Ernie Lain and 180-pound Olie Cordill, who lifted Rice from early season doldrums to a Southwest Conference title, carried most of Rice's dynamite.

Thirty five miles away in Fort Worth, Colorado slowed down to a walk in workouts, Coach Bunny Oakes decided heavy routine of the past two weeks had sharpened his Buffaloes to peak form.

Both in prime condition, Lain and Cordill are Rice's double-barreled answers to Colorado's phantom, Byron (Whizzer) White. All-America back, Lain and Cordill together scored eight of the Owls' 13 touchdowns this season, each crossing the goal four times in Conference games.

Sporting Around the Hub

By a Staff Photographer
Walter Brown

There is more than a passing possibility that Walter Brown, youthful manager of the Boston Garden and Arena, may go on tour again. This young man has made several trips abroad with amateur hockey teams, sometimes on exhibition tours and again to Olympic competition. This time his trip will be of an entirely different nature.

Present incomplete plans call for his directing a visit to London, Eng., some time in the late spring with the entire rodeo which showed in the Garden last fall, and the Ice Follies, which will make their second annual appearance here Jan. 12 through 15. Both companies would appear in London simultaneously.

To ship the rodeo over would involve the chartering of a complete freighter and Walter would add several more Indians to the show. The American Indian, bedecked in his colorful feathery headdress and buckskin uniform, is seldom seen in England and would create more than passing interest. Hockey has lost some of its appeal to the English sport fan and the Ice Follies would supply an entertainment that would be welcome there.

* * *

Before the New Year comes crashing through, it is interesting to glance back over the 1937 baseball trail and speculate on what possible bearing the past may have on the future. From a local standpoint, the most important developments were the appointment of Casey Stengel to the managerial post of the Bees, the sensational rise of Jim Turner and Lou Fette in the National League pitching ranks, and the arrival of Outfielder Joe Vosmik at Fenway Park.

Success or failure for Stengel at the Beehive may depend on the 1938 accomplishments of Turner and Fette. Turner compiled the lowest earned run average in the National League last season and won 20 games. Fette was nearly as effective and also annexed 20 triumphs. Few baseball folk expect Jim and Lou to repeat in '38, and yet, a decline would reflect directly on Stengel. The Bees will win or lose with this former American Association pair.

* * *

Standing above all other achievements last season was the winning of the world championship by the powerful Yankees. Their second straight success created a monopoly in the diamond industry and started other club owners wondering what could be done about it. As a result, practically every team in both the American and National circuits has turned more attention to the building of farm systems. The Yankees have succeeded because they started early, and their brilliant return to the pinnacle has aroused rivals to accomplish what should have been done years ago.

With each passing day, one hears comment praising the Red Sox for getting Vosmik. Joe is a really great outfielder, regardless of the occasional slumps which have marred an otherwise outstanding record in the American League. His added punch should blast the Sox back into the first division. And if those young pitchers come through, possibilities are unlimited.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity hockey team worked long and hard on offensive play at the Arena this morning, but at the conclusion of practice most of Coach Herb Gallagher's praise went to the freshman sextet, which was on the defensive during the scrimmage. Led by Arlington's Johnny Chipman and Harvey Doneski, former Rindge Tech star, the Husky cubs made the workout rather unsatisfactory from a varsity point of view. Prospects for 1938, however, loomed bright.

Miss Flanders First Again

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—For the second year in succession, Elizabeth Flanders of Wellesley yesterday won the Lake Placid Club's 12th annual ski competition for college and junior women. The Lawrence, Mass., girl compiled a total of 148.7 points by adding a victory in the slalom race to the downhill event which she won Tuesday. Anne Butterworth of West Hartford, Conn., a student at Vassar College, finished in second place in the two-day competition with 163.9 points, while Betty Russell of Larchmont, N. Y., a student at Manhattanville College, finished third with 154.6.

Back to Help Tufts Football

Fred Ellis
Former Tufts Quarterback, Who Passed, Ran and Kicked for the Jumbos Back in the 1936-38 Era, Will Assist Lou Maaia, Head Coach, in Drilling the 1938 Eleven

Snow Trains
Saturday, January 1
PLYMOUTH, N. H.
Sunday, January 2
CONWAY, NO. CONWAY, INTERVALE

SATURDAY
Plymouth, N. H.
Lv. Boston 8:30 A. M.
Lv. West Medford 8:50 A. M.
Lv. Winchester 8:45 A. M.
$2.50 Round Trip

SUNDAY
Conway, North Conway, Intervale
Lv. Boston 8:15 A. M.
Lv. Reading 8:32 A. M.
Dining Car Service
$2.75 Round Trip
Equipment and Sports Clothing For Rent in Sports Car

BOSTON & MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

The Home Forum

A Basque Village

YOU have to climb a perilously winding, narrow rough road, up and up, over little bridges which span splashy waterfalls; and all the while the hill on one side seems to shoulder you towards the precipitous drop on the other. Both sides are covered with beech and chestnut, and in the spring are spangled with cherry blossom. It is usually so moist that the rocks on the roadside ooze water; and in the runnels springs that delightful, ny-eating marsh plant, the butterwort, to push up its lovely, innocent looking violet-like flower. It is a pleasantly mysterious journey, occasionally exciting if you meet a bell-heralded flock of sheep; or come upon driven cows or pigs, which jostle you, or flee panic-stricken while you watch with your heart in your mouth, thinking at every moment that they are going to hurl themselves over the edge.

♪ ♪ ♪

THEN, ALL OF a sudden, you emerge on a little sloping plateau. The trees have given way to fences and cultivated fields, in the middle of which sits, or rather huddles, a collection of whitewashed houses with grey roofs, all staggering up a more gentle slope, but still rising; and in the middle there appears the tiny steeple of the church. Rather to one side of the village, because there is the flattest part, you will find the square, bounded on three sides by the Mairie, the school, and the pelota wall, respectively, the fourth side being no more than suggested by the cottages between which you catch a long view of the wooded valleys swinging up to the bare crests that mark the Spanish frontier.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE VILLAGE SEEMS very far away from anywhere, dreamily removed, and on a fine still day, infinitely peaceful. The air is speckless, and the sounds come through it gaily, especially the light, dancing ding-dong of the church bell, which tinkles the merriest call to prayer that Christian ever heard. Go a little away from the village, and there will come to your ears the most amazing blend of sounds: the nearer calls of the villagers, the grunting of a pig or two or the cackle of a fowl, perhaps the ring of the blacksmith's forge; from further slopes of the hills will drift the faint echo of the bells of various flocks of sheep, or of solitary cattle. There may be the murmur of bees, and the soughing of the wind in branches or bracken; and always, wherever you are, there is the undermotif of running water—the bubble of a runnel at your feet, the whisper of a slightly more distant, hurrying brooklet, or the eternal low mutter of the river rushing along over fall and rapid hundreds of feet below.

It all makes the most enchanting music, which gathers itself into a regular rhythmic rise and fall, a slow-swelling beat; and it is as though you heard the pulsation of the earth or the music of the spheres. You look at the winding valleys which, between the usually smooth but sometimes rock-crowned hills, lead your vision along half-distinguishable vistas of valley up into the sky, and you gloat. The lure of the eye is satisfied, the imagination awakened; you are lulled by the miraculous suggested music the air brings to you, and you wonder if you are in Arcadia.

Of course you are not. These are fairly hard-driven beings who live in these stone houses, tend their sheep, plough the ground behind cattle, and grind their wheat or maize in the stout box-like water-mills which, for a stretch, tame the turbulent flow of the river. Brave, cheerful, active as they are, they have to wrest from existence all that they get. There is no water laid on in the houses. It is true that the water which gushes from the hillside is cool and delicious, but every drop has to be laboriously fetched. There is no one to bring coal; indeed there is no coal, only beech-wood. And, though it is true that the scent of beech-smoke wafted through a room is entrancing, every stick of wood has to be hewn down in the forest, an hour or two's journey away, dragged down to the village, and there sawn and split into proper lengths. The mere act of living is unceasing labor, and the reward is, well, the act of living!

♪ ♪ ♪

THE COTTAGES, FOR instance, though snug, are so bare that you would call their furnishings primitive. The only living-room really occupied is the kitchen. The uneven stone floor is uncovered, and in the middle stands a scrubbed table companioned by a few hard chairs; near the open fireplace, a mere recess in the wall, there is placed a backed wooden bench with a flap which lets down as a small table. A gaunt dresser, with the minimum of crockery and utensils, stands against the wall; but nowhere is there a mat or carpet, a table-cover, an ornament. There may possibly be an oleograph or a wedding photograph hung on a wall; but, otherwise, the room is as naked as the deck of a battleship stripped for action.

♪ ♪ ♪

I HAVE SOMETIMES, after a storm, sat at the upper window of my house in this village and watched what looked like loose bundles of mist float up from the river (you would say it was boiling) and roll or spin up the mountain sides, the whole giving the sense of an evanescent world; and I have wondered if the whole thing was going to dissolve at the touch of some Prospero's wand. Then, close by, I would see a smallish figure, hear a voice, and immediately be filled with an extraordinary feeling of solidity. Here was something actual, real, uttering the voice of the oldest race in Europe, reassuring me that amongst our vexed questioning an essential human life goes on, based on the necessities of living such as can be torn or coaxed from soil and tree and beast, to give, at last, more than mere physical life—a sense of existence which is beyond mere individual living. Much in these people's lives is grim and harsh; some of it is cruel. They fight their own enduring battle outside the battles of nations, and they fight it courageously. Yet the Basques, as Voltaire said, "are a little people that dance and sing upon the mountain side." Their dancing, indeed, the relic of a forgotten ritual, is still part of their lives; and, though you may see and remember the hardness, even the squalor, you must not forget the dancing.

BONAMY DOBRÉE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari

BAROCCI PISANI: *A Painting by Luigi Gioli*

LUIGI GIOLI'S paintings have been conspicuous at art exhibitions over a long period of years. "Barocci Pisani," in the Gallery of Ancient and Modern Art in Florence, is a good example of his early work. It depicts two loaded carts, the foremost wellnigh hiding the second, on a hill road with the Pisan plain far below. It is a scene keenly observed, both vigorously and truthfully presented, and those who know Tuscany will recognize every detail to be as true and vivid today as it was fifty years ago when the picture was painted.

Tuscan cart-horses still wear the same trappings and harness as in this picture. There is the protective apron beneath, the dangling streamers from the netted bell-hung collar, designed to keep off flies; there is the characteristic nosebag of woven rope padded in front to prevent friction; the saddle with the high-standing brass ornaments, and all the bells and colored woolen balls and bits of mirror which complete the trappings of a Tuscan country horse.

The carts themselves are of peculiar construction. Usually they are painted bright red and decorated with patterns of white lines. On the country roads they still can be seen loaded with brushwood, charcoal, hay and other rural products.

The composition of Luigi Gioli's picture is broad and harmonious, rich in the poetry of the countryside, painted with vigor and simplicity, a keenly observed and vividly depicted scene of country life.

First Rain

(California)

NOW, at last, the first rain of winter comes sweeping down out of the darkness, ending the long, dry months of waiting. It levels everything before it—hills and fields and the wide, shining acres of the sea beyond. The last of the summer grass is laid low by its coming, and the wind-curved arches of the wild barley shattered into a thousand parts. It topples the colored spires of wildflowers and wipes out the small, deserted homes of larks. With pointed silver, it destroys all things familiar and leaves a wilderness of growing sound in their place. All in a little moment, the world has changed. Where locusts sang at noon-day, the rain sings now; and, where the fluting of crickets echoed across the afternoon, the rhythms of falling water are heard through the night. There is no moon to light up the towers of darkness, no stars to hang fluttering like birds beating their white wings against the walls of silence. Still the rain walks with a brightness all its own and has no need of company.

E.-E. L.

Balloons.

AT THE corner of the city street
Balloons blossom
Where black snow is piled,
And bleak winds blow.
Balloons—Red! Gold! Blue!

Old man, I thank you
For selling balloons
Like flower-clusters,
Where gray wind blusters
Around the corner
Of the city street.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

Stability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE temptation to feel, with Hamlet, that "the time is out of joint" is common to many of earth's inhabitants today. And unquestionably, sometimes with less provocation, sometimes with more, such has often been the opinion in the past. Men normally desire safety, stability, security, and have looked for them in human governments, persons, investments, position, professions, and achievements of all kinds.

But have they found these things? No! Not in any material plans or possessions, however humanly wise or good, have permanent safety and security been found. Certainly not in what we call our times have these been experienced. And that makes all the more interesting a statement which has stood in Isaiah for more than two thousand years: "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times," he said. Not gold, not armaments, not organizations and unified materiality, but "wisdom and knowledge" alone bring stability!

The Christian Scientist knows that wisdom comes from the one Mind, God. True knowledge, really helpful knowledge, consists in understanding spiritual and eternal facts. If all men everywhere would consciously reflect the wisdom of divine Mind, the intelligence and integrity, the far-seeing judgment and complete kindness of that Mind, there would be no more confusion and distress, no more hate and fear, no more warfare and insecurity. But all men are not consciously doing this, nor do the majority seem yet ready to do so. Therefore, those of us who are in a measure spiritually ready, must do our part particularly well, that we may lead the world to see that it is not primarily our times but our thinking, that is wrong.

He who dwells on high, who habitually keeps thought above the sordid and material, the dishonest and the low, dwells in the divinely mental atmosphere above the fears and disturbances of so-called mortal mind. He who understands even partially that God is omnipotent, the one and only real power, and that God is knowable and available, has in this understanding a sure defence, a rock of stability.

The fear of losing good, the belief in fluctuating good, produces a sense of insecurity, begets instability. The individual who understands that the one changeless God is the everlasting source of all true life, happiness, provision, security, and stability knows no fear.

One of the things mortals believe to be insecure and uncertain is health. Christian Science teaches that health, perfect and unimpaired, is a characteristic of the one divine Principle which is God. And because this infinite God is the creator of man, man is like Him, forever spiritual, unimpaired, and perfect. Christian Science teaches that sickness, sin, loss, and failure come of not understanding God's law and its beneficent operation, and that the knowledge of God and man, and of the laws of God, frees us from disease and all other evils when properly applied.

This teaching makes clear that as we gain the spiritual wisdom to think correctly, this correct thinking heals sick and sinful conditions caused by unwise, uninformed, incorrect thinking. Thus, to the spiritually and scientifically taught Christian, health, which is allied to wisdom and true knowledge, becomes constantly more secure and stable.

How safe and undisturbed was Jesus in spite of the great disturbances, ignorance, and poverty which also characterized his times! Was not this because of the spiritual conviction expressed in his statement, "I and my Father are one"? His spiritual wisdom, his selfless, loving knowledge of good, gave him a sense of his own and every man's eternal security as an individual idea in Mind, forever safe from harm.

Today, mankind must learn that not in matter but in Spirit is true safety; that it is hate and fear, selfishness and materiality that make for instability, and that love and wise co-operation, fearlessness, and intelligent helpfulness bring security. Learning this, they will begin to appreciate as a present possibility the heaven defined on page 587 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, thus, "HEAVEN. Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

Then the nations will see that true riches are mental; that valuable possessions are spiritual; that a country's real need is not geographical expansion, but an expanding mental horizon. Then they will realize that the only necessary armament is the assurance of good founded on the rock, Truth; that the only seeming enemy is evil—ignorance of God; that the only needed weapon is the law of God intelligently applied, and that spiritual wisdom, the knowledge of God constitutes the only stability of our own or any other time.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

La Stabilità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA TENTAZIONE di pensare, con Amleto, che "l'epoca è dislocata" è comune a molti degli abitanti della terra di oggi. Ed indubbiamente, a volte con minor ragione, a volte con maggiore, tale è spesso stata l'opinione nel passato. Gli uomini normalmente desiderano l'incolumità, la stabilità, la sicurezza, e le hanno cercate in governi, persone, investimenti, posizione, professioni e successi umani di ogni specie.

Ma hanno trovato queste cose? No! Non si sono trovate incolumità e sicurezza permanenti, in qualsiasi piano o possedimento materiale, per quanto umanamente saggio e buono. Queste cose certamente non sono state esperimentate in quello che chiamiamo il nostro tempo. E questo rende tanto più interessante una dichiarazione che si trova in Isaia da più di duemila anni: "La saviezza e la conoscenza saranno la stabilità dei tuoi tempi" (traduzione inglese), egli disse. Nè oro, nè armamenti, nè organizzazioni e materialità unificata, ma "la saviezza e la conoscenza" soltanto recano stabilità!

Lo Scientista Cristiano sa che la saviezza viene dall'unica Mente, Dio. Vera conoscenza, conoscenza veramente utile, consiste nel comprendere i fatti spirituali ed eterni. Se tutti gli uomini dovunque riflettessero consciamente la sapienza della divina Mente, l'intelligenza e l'integrità, il lungi-veggente giudizio e la completa affabilità di quella Mente, non vi sarebbe più confusione e angustia, non più odio e timore, non più guerra ed incertezza. Ma non tutti gli uomini fanno consciamente questo, nè sembra che la maggioranza sia ancora pronta a farlo. Perciò quelli di noi che sono in certa misura spiritualmente pronti, devono fare la loro parte specialmente bene, per condurre il mondo a vedere che non è particolarmente l'epoca nostra, ma il nostro pensiero che è in errore.

Colui che dimora in alto, che per abitudine mantiene il pensiero al disopra del sordido e del materiale, del disonesto e del basso, dimora nell'atmosfera divinamente mentale al disopra delle paure ed agitazioni della cosiddetta mente mortale. Colui che comprende sia pure parzialmente che Dio è onnipotente, la sola e l'unica potenza reale, e che Dio è conoscibile ed accessibile, ha in questa comprensione una difesa sicura, una rocca di stabilità.

La paura di perdere il bene, la credenza nel bene fluttuante, produce un senso di incertezza, crea l'instabilità. L'individuo che comprende che il solo immutabile Dio è la fonte eterna di tutta la vera vita, felicità, provvigione, incolumità e stabilità, non conosce paura.

Una delle cose che i mortali credono sia malsicura ed incerta è la salute. La Scienza Cristiana insegna che la salute, perfetta ed intatta, è una caratteristica del solo divino Principio che è Dio. E siccome questo infinito Dio è il creatore dell'uomo, l'uomo è come Lui, perennemente spirituale, inalterato e perfetto. La Scienza Cristiana insegna che la malattia, il peccato, la perdita e l'insuccesso derivano dal non comprendere la legge di Dio e la sua benefica operazione, e che la conoscenza di Dio e dell'uomo, e delle leggi di Dio, ci libera dalla malattia e da tutti gli altri mali, qualora venga correttamente applicata.

Questo insegnamento rende chiaro che in misura che acquistiamo la saviezza spirituale per pensare correttamente, questo corretto pensiero sana condizioni malate e peccaminose causate da pensiero non savio, non informato, incorretto. Così, per il Cristiano istruito spiritualmente e scientificamente, la salute, che è alleata alla sapienza ed alla vera conoscenza, diviene sempre più sicura e più stabile.

Quanto era sicuro e tranquillo Gesù nonostante le grandi agitazioni, l'ignoranza e la povertà che caratterizzavano pure i suoi tempi! Non era questo a causa della convinzione spirituale espressa nella sua dichiarazione: "Io ed il Padre siamo uno"? La sua saviezza spirituale, la sua conoscenza altruistica, amorevole, del bene, gli diede un senso dell'eterna incolumità sua propria e di ogni uomo quale idea individuale nella Mente, perennemente sicuro da danno.

Oggi l'umanità deve imparare che la vera sicurezza non è nella materia ma nello Spirito; che l'odio ed il timore, l'egoismo e la materialità, producono l'instabilità, e che l'amore e la saggia cooperazione, l'impavidità e l'aiuto intelligente recano sicurezza. Imparando questo, essi cominceranno ad apprezzare come una possibilità presente la definizione di cielo a pagina 587 nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy, come segue: "CIELO. Armonia; il regno dello Spirito; governo da parte del divino Principio; spiritualità; beatitudine; l'atmosfera dell'Anima".

Allora le nazioni vedranno che le vere ricchezze sono mentali; che i possessi preziosi sono spirituali; che il bisogno reale di un paese non è espansione geografica, ma un orizzonte mentale che si allarga. Allora si renderanno conto che l'unico armamento necessario è l'assicurazione del bene fondata sulla rocca, Verità; che il solo nemico apparente è il male—ignoranza di Dio; che la sola arma occorrente è la legge di Dio applicata intelligentemente, e che la saviezza spirituale, la conoscenza di Dio, costituisce l'unica stabilità per il nostro tempo o qualsiasi altro tempo.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Brook

THE silver glimmer of the brook
where laughing ripples froze,
is like a lilting line of verse
caught in a page of prose.

D. H. McC.

A Dutch Winter Through Italian Eyes

AT LAST I saw a Dutch winter, not as I had hoped to see it on leaving Italy, for it was very mild; but still Holland was presented to me as we are in the habit of picturing it to ourselves in the south of Europe.

Early in the morning, the first thing that attracts the eye in the silent white streets is the print of innumerable wooden shoes left in the snow by the boys on their way to school, and so large are the wooden shoes that they look like the tracks of elephants. These footsteps generally go in a straight line, showing that the boys take the shortest cut to school, and, like steady, zealous Dutchmen, do not play and lose time on the road. One can see long rows of children wrapped up in large scarfs, with their heads half hidden between their shoulders—little bundles arm in arm, walking two by two, or three by three, or pressed together in groups like a bunch of asparagus, out of which peep only the tips of their noses and the ends of books. . . .

It is impossible to speak of the winter in Holland without mentioning what constitutes the originality and the attraction of winter life in that country—the skating.

Skating in Holland is not only a recreation; it is the ordinary means of transportation. . . . When there is a hard frost the canals are transformed into streets, and sabots tipped with iron take the place of boats. The peasants skate to market, the workmen to their work, the small tradespeople to their business; entire families skate from the country to the town with their bags and baskets on their shoulders, or drive in sledges. Skating to them is as habitual and easy as walking, and they skim along so rapidly that one can scarcely follow them with the eye. . . .

One sees carts and carriages taken off of their wheels and mounted on two boards, on which they glide with the same rapidity as the other sleds. On holiday occasions the boats from Scheveningen have been seen to glide over the snow through the streets of the Hague. Sometimes ships in full sail are seen skimming over the ice of the large rivers. . .

The first day that the canals and small docks are covered with ice strong enough to bear the skaters is a day of rejoicing in the Dutch towns. Skaters who have made the experiment at break of day spread the news abroad; the papers announce it; groups of boys about the streets burst into shouts of delight. . . . At the Hague, the basin, which is in the middle of the city, near to the Binnenhof, is invaded by a mingling crowd of people, who interlace, knock against each other, and form a confused giddy mass. The flower of the aristocracy skates on a pond in the middle of the wood, and there in the snow may be seen a winding and whirling maze of officers, ladies, deputies, students, old men and boys, among whom the crown prince is sometimes to be seen. Thousands of spectators crowd around the scene, music enlivens the festival, and the enormous disk of the Dutch sun at the sunset sends its dazzling salutation through the gigantic beech trees.

When the snow is packed hard the turn of the sleigh comes. Every family has a sleigh, and at the hour the world goes out walking they appear by hundreds. They fly past in long rows two or three abreast. Some are shaped like shells, others liks swans, dragons, boats, or chariots. All are gilded and painted in various colors; the horses which draw them are covered with handsome furs and magnificent trappings, their heads ornamented with plumes and tassels, and their harness studded with glittering buttons. In the sleighs sit ladies clothed in sable, beaver, and blue fox. The horses toss their heads, enveloped in a cloud of steam which rises from them, while their manes are covered with ice-drops. The sleighs dart along, the snow flying about them like silver foam. The splendid uncurbed procession passes and disappears like a silent whirlwind over a field of lilies and jessamine. At night, when the torches are lit, thousands of small flames follow each other and flit about the silent town, casting lurid flashes of light on the ice and snow.—From "Holland," by EDMONDO DEAMICIS. (Philadelphia: Coates, 1894.)

December Profile

HERE, at the year's
Low-sinking fires, are met
The softly quenched
And brooding sky,—
The snow's blue crust
And on it set
A small bird's silhouette!

MARY ATWATER TAYLOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	406 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertising The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937

Cut in Taxes Heads Boston C. of C. Aims

Wide Program Also Calls for State, City and U. S. Reforms

Confident for 1938

Chamber Urges Housing and Drive for New Industries

Reduction of taxes is prominent among the objectives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for 1938, it is disclosed by Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber, who calls the program "broad and well conceived . . . dedicated to community service."

Despite "the threatening clouds of a temporary business recession," the Chamber looks forward with confidence to meeting new problems successfully and lists taxation "resolutions" for 1938 among more than 30 specific objectives. Chief among them:

1. Amendment of the 1936 Federal revenue law so as to remove injustices.
2. Reduction of Federal spending and balancing of the budget as soon as possible.
3. Reduction of the state budget and an early return to the pay-as-you-go policy by the state Government.
4. Efforts to obtain a favorable vote on the question of biennial legislative sessions which will appear on the ballot at the next state election.
5. Protection of Massachusetts business enterprises against the imposition of such tax increases as would handicap this state as a place in which to do business.
6. A city government operated with prudence and efficiency by reduction of expenses without impairment of essential services; consolidation of departments; elimination of borrowing for current expenses; improvement of the city's financial system by adequate budget control and accounting methods and revision of the assessment system.

Industrial Aims

Under industry and commerce the Chamber plans:

1. To seek new industries, new products and new trade opportunities to increase employment and enhance the industrial and commercial standing of the Boston area.
2. To seek such revision of the State Labor Relations Law as will make its application more equitable to business
3. To participate in efforts to restore building activity and thus provide for more adequate housing, better business facilities and more employment.
4. To extend sales opportunities and improve merchandising methods to advance Boston's position as America's third largest wholesale market.
5. To oppose Federal regulation of hours and wages which would permit discrimination against New England industries or place them at competitive disadvantage.
6. To support measures to increase import and export trade in Boston.
7. To oppose Federal licensing of corporations as a qualification for doing interstate business and as a vehicle for further "oppressive regulation" of industry.
8. To seek relief from excessive regulation and domination of business by Government.

Judicial procedure is included in the far-reaching program of the Chamber, which seeks further relief for congested civil court dockets in Massachusetts by legislation giving the courts authority to establish their own rules of pleading, practice and procedure. The Chamber also plans to work for establishment of a jury fee, and to increase the entry fee in the Superior Court, for the same purpose.

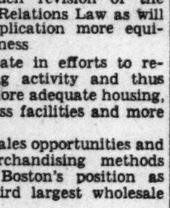
Objectives in transportation include:

1. To watch constantly changing transportation conditions and be prepared to act in the public interest.
2. To continue opposition to legislation imposing on transportation

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and occasionally threatening weather, without much change in temperature, tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 30; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to west and northwest and increasing.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; no decided change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Maine: Mostly cloudy, probably snow in the mountains tonight. Friday generally fair not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight. Friday mostly cloudy not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh shifting winds becoming northwest. Mostly overcast, probably snow over the north portions tonight. Friday partly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	23	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	34	32	New York	36	32
Denver	44	36	Norfolk	38	34
Helena	42	34	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	40	36
Los Angeles	58	56	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	70	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 30.
B—Minimum, Dec. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:57 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Friday, 10:08 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:40 p. m.

Revere Dye Firm Called Before U. S. Labor Board

In Boston Today

Violating Wagner Law Is Charged

A large cleaning and dyeing firm, which Boston police have accused of using the services of David J. Breen, slain strikebreaker, was charged formally today by the New England office of the National Labor Relations Board with violation of the Wagner labor act.

The firm is the North Shore Dye House, of Revere, Mass., which has stores in numerous cities of this state. Also accused with it in a joint complaint was the Holland Cleansers and Dyers of Manchester and Derry, N. H., which co-operates in a business way with the North Shore and has outlets in Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and other cities.

A likelihood that the strike-breaking activities of Breen, who was shot in a Boston hotel on Dec. 17 and who also was a notorious gambling promoter, will be aired in public was seen in announcement by Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England regional director of the NLRB, that the case against the two dying firms will come up for public hearings Jan. 6.

One count in the joint complaint charges "discharge and lockout" of 120 employees by the Revere corporation, Dr. Myers announced. A second count charges both corporations with "refusal to bargain collectively" with the cleansers and dyers local 183, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The case dates back to the signing of a contract on June 2 between the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Brookline Liquor Rules to Stand

The Brookline Board of Selectmen announced today that they had denied the appeal of the Brookline Restaurant Owners' Association, protesting the new regulations governing the sale and serving of liquor and malt beverages.

The new rules ordered enforced by the selectmen last week prohibit sales between midnight and 8 o'clock in the morning on week-days and between midnight and 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sundays.

The orders also stipulated that beverages sold before midnight must be consumed before 12:15 o'clock the following morning. Another new rule prohibits the serving of ales in a pitcher. About 32 Brookline restaurants were affected by the new orders.

Japanese Apples As Globe Trotters

Apple growers in New England and the Maritime Provinces who have enjoyed a good market in England for many years, learned today that for the first time a shipment of Japanese apples has reached the west coast of Canada on its way to England.

From the office of Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House in Boston, came the report that this shipment of Japanese apples consisted of 2400 boxes of the Jonathan and Ben Davis varieties. They were landed at Victoria, B. C., and are on their way across Canada by rail for reshipment to England.

Foley Appoints New Assistant

District Attorney William J. Foley made today what is believed to be the first of a series of changes in the personnel of his prosecuting staff for Suffolk County.

He announced the resignation of William M. Gaddis as an assistant district attorney and the appointment to his place of State Representative Timothy J. Murphy, 28, of 156 Homes Avenue, Dorchester.

"There probably will be one more resignation next week," Mr. Foley said. Asked if that would be "all" in the way of changes in his staff, the prosecutor answered, "I can't say."

He declined to name the assistant who probably will resign next week. He added that Mr. Gaddis had given up his post voluntarily "to devote more time to his private law practice."

Mr. Murphy is now serving his second term as a member of the State House of Representatives. It was announced that he plans to continue in the House during 1938, but will not accept his pay as a legislator.

Mr. Murphy is a graduate of Dorchester High School, Franklin Institute and Northeastern Law School. He has been an attorney for six years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Governor Calls In Judge Stone

Gov. Charles F. Hurley this afternoon requested Justice Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court to appear before him at the State House next Monday for questioning about the jurist's release of Howard Long, who later was found guilty of slaying a 10-year-old boy at Guilford, N. H.

The Governor's request followed his receipt of an oral report from a special sub-committee of the Governor's Crime Commission which had been investigating the Long case since last September.

Justice Stone, who was executor for the estate of Long's mother, reported that "Long was all right" when the latter petitioned for release from Bridgewater (Mass.) State Hospital in 1935.

The man was then released by Judge William G. Rowe of Brockton District Court, although he had a previous record of degeneracy offenses and his release was opposed by James T. Warren, superintendent of the state hospital.

Last September, Long was arrested in New Hampshire and charged with the slaying of Neville Jensen, 10 years old, of Laconia, earlier that month. He was found guilty by a jury a few weeks ago and sentenced to hang next December.

At his trial, County Attorney John S. Hurley told the jury those responsible for Long's release from the hospital should be on trial instead of Long.

The letter sent to Justice Stone today was signed by Paul C. Ryan, secretary to the Governor, and requested the jurist's appearance at the executive offices at 4 p. m. next Monday "for an interview in connection with this case, said interview to be conducted by His Excellency, the Governor."

A Gleam Above Maine's Tidal Sands

Photo by Allan D. Cruikshank, Courtesy National Association of Audubon Societies

Common Tern
Poised for Capture of a Minnow

Farmer 'Co-ops' In Maine Urged To Extend Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Dec. 30—Years of unusual opportunity lie just ahead for farm co-operatives, Dean Arthur L. Deering of the University of Maine College of Agriculture said last night at a banquet attended by co-operative officials enrolled in the university's short course in legal problems of "co-ops."

Challenging members and directors of co-operatives to seek new opportunities in processing and handling farm products, Dean Deering said:

"Why should our co-operatives not be placing canned fruit juices on the market? Why should they not be developing and using quick-freezing methods for fruits and vegetables? Why should they not be pioneering in the organization and operation of cold-storage locker systems in Maine?

"Many of our co-operatives could also serve the agriculture of their areas by developing side-line or by-product enterprises that would use their labor, machinery, and overhead investment more efficiently."

Shore Bird Species Increased By Work of Audubon Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The graceful seagull, once threatened with extinction along the New England coast, is now numerous as a result of protective work done by the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Where its numbers 37 years ago were down to 14,000, they are now uncountable, according to a statement by Robert P. Allen of New York, the association's sanctuary director.

Plumage hunters no longer raid the birds' haunts, but the graceful lines and useful habits of the gulls again benefit fishermen and residents of the seacoast, Mr. Allen declared.

Thirty years ago, there was but a remnant left of herring gulls up and down the Maine coast. William Dutcher, a former Audubon Society president, estimated that in 1900 there were only 14,000 of them. In the previous year, more than 10,000 had been killed for the plumage trade. Pot hunters found remunerative markets in the wholesale millinery trade of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. However, Audubon wardens were put on the job, and the birds were preserved.

A model law was drawn up by a bird protection committee, and from 1901 on, all labor in the legislative vineyards were undertaken by the Audubon Association. The Audubon model law is the basis for present state laws.

"The islands of Maine constitute the great nursery of the sea birds of the North Atlantic, and this association is doing its best to preserve them for the pleasure and benefit of mankind," said Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, of New York, speaking in September, 1915, as president of the Audubon association.

Maine and nearly all other states now protect the herring gull; but really this is of little consequence, since protection is furnished under a federal law, in effect since 1918, which supersedes state laws. There are provisions which make it possible to "control" gulls that are destructive to property, though this must be done under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington.

"Today," said Mr. Allen, "there are so many herring gulls on the Maine coast and elsewhere that even rough estimates are impossible. The most recent extension of range has been to the shores of Long Island, where a few birds nested on a small island in Gardiner's Bay last summer.

Survey Planned

"Surveys point to a continued increase of some species and the decline of others. It is expected that a thorough survey will be made next summer by the Audubon Association. "The great black-backed gull has now become a common nesting spe-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Monitor to Review 1937 in New England

In its local section tomorrow, The Christian Science Monitor will publish summaries of the principal developments in New England during 1937.

Included will be a review of the year in Port of Boston activity, in State House and City Hall events and elections, in industrial progress, in labor developments, and in the courts.

High Land Prices Increase Cost of Connecticut Road

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30—Revaluation of prices averaging more than $3100 an acre paid for land in eight Fairfield County towns gave Connecticut this week a new idea of what it is paying for the 32-mile Merritt Parkway, boulevarded shortcut from the New York metropolitan area to Stratford.

Criticism of the prices, many times the assessed value of the land for tax purposes, has swept across the State, with John A. Macdonald, State Highway Commissioner, as the chief target of the critics. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has asked Mr. Macdonald for a full report of his land acquisition activities. Soon after the first of the year the situation seems pointed to some sort of climax.

♦ ♦ ♦

Eager to Defend

Mr. Macdonald has said publicly that he is willing to defend every angle of the Merritt Parkway job "before any court or body of inquiry." Certain it is that state executives, including the Governor, have been familiar all along with many details of the land purchases. Purchasing has been going on since 1929. Yet the protest did not come until December of 1937, when three-fourths of the needed rights of way have been acquired. It started, apparently, as a combination political and newspaper investigation in Fairfield County, taking on official status when it reached Hartford and the Governor called for details.

Whatever comes of the probe, it already has supplied material that politicians are bound to find useful in the 1938 campaign. It has spurred a move to curb the authority of the highway commissioner by new "reorganization" measures in the 1939 General Assembly session. The fact that Mr. Macdonald's four-year term comes to an end in that year has not been overlooked. Democrats will make a drive to have the Republican road commissioner replaced, with the present publicity giving them a flying start.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cost Is High

Total cost of the Merritt Parkway is placed at $20,000,000, of which Mr. Macdonald will have spent $6,-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

U. S. Farm Plan Called Aid To the N. E. Poultry Raiser

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Government farm experts predicted today that the farm bill's "long-time effects will be beneficial to the New England poultry industry especially if the ever-normal granary principle goes into effect."

Commenting on a recent report of William Casey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, in which he said "our poultrymen have been forced into the most serious economic condition since records have been kept," they asserted:

"If there had been no agricultural adjustment program to develop pasturage, planting of legumes, and making of loans enabling farmers to plant grasses for feeding livestock, feed prices to poultrymen last spring would have been worse."

Drought Blamed

They attributed high grain prices to the drought and said low egg prices which prevailed during the spring were due, in part, to a particularly mild winter in the northeast which resulted in "spring production of eggs" in January and February.

They said, however, that grain prices at the farm had dropped from $1.21 in May to 48 cents in November and that egg prices had increased from 17.9 cents in May to 28.4 cents in November.

One official in the poultry division said the Administration's farm program "would assure Massachusetts' poultrymen of a constant source of grain." He said it also would prevent fluctuations in grain prices which account for about 50 per cent of the cost of production to the poultryman.

Eggs for New York

A survey of egg purchases in New York City showed 12.9 per cent of the annual supply was furnished by New England in 1931, increasing to 26.9 per cent in 1936.

Census statistics for 1929 and 1934 show that egg production in three New England states increased in those year, with the other three states showing a decline. However, for New England as a whole, production increased.

Maine's production in those years declined from 13,737,000 dozens to 12,844,000; Vermont, from 6,679,000 to 5,922,000; and Rhode Island, from 2,468,000 to 2,457,000.

Massachusetts showed the great-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

City's Expense Up $300,000 by Mayor's Last-Minute Move

Nearly 300 Appointments, Transfers and Increases in Salary Are Made by Mansfield—Was Not Expected —Chauffeur and Secretary Get Plums

Several Departments Affected in Shift Retiring Chief Says Action Necessary

Asserted in Speech Before Advertising Club No Changes Would Be Made—Curley Did the Same on Leaving City Hall and He in Turn Emulated Nichols

Boston political circles were thrown into considerable excitement today when it became known that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has approved approximately 280 personnel appointments, transfers, promotions and salary increases. These will add an estimated $200,000 to $300,000 to Boston's annual expenses.

Today's disclosures came as a complete surprise to City Hall observers, especially in view of Mayor Mansfield's statement Nov. 9 before the Advertising Club that he would not make such widespread changes. Virtually all the 280 shifts listed in the report today have been made subsequent to the Mayor's promise, which was made in the presence of Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin.

The largest single increase reported by the Mayor today was made in the paving division of the city's public works department. Personnel additions, principally day laborers, and transfers will cause a pay roll increase of $85,000, the report indicated.

Mayor Defends Action

Mayor Mansfield said these changes in the department were all necessary and that the department still has 360 less employees than it had when he took office.

In the Fire Department, 34 appointments were made, adding $65,500 to the annual pay roll. The Mayor noted that these had been provided for in the budget.

In the Hospital and Sanitary divisions pay rolls were boosted $45,000, the report said.

In Welfare there were four new appointments and 128 step-rate increases adding $18,900 to the city's expenditures.

Water service pay rolls will be boosted $26,400, sewer service $27,800 and sanitary service $31,500.

Included among the new appointments, as previously reported, was that of Francis H. Glynn, personal chauffeur for the Mayor. He will be advanced from his present $2800 position to a $3500-a-year job as supervisor of automotive equipment in the paving service department of the Public Works Department.

Secretary Gets $5000 Job

Also taken care of in last minute placements was Joseph Mellyn, chief secretary of the Mayor, who becomes executive secretary of the water income division at $5000 a year.

Tobin is Disturbed

Reported very perturbed by the development, coming on the eve of his inauguration at Symphony Hall next Monday, Mayor-Elect Tobin was said to have mentioned the situation to Gov. Charles F. Hurley. This report could not be verified at the Governor's office, but it was said that Mr. Tobin was expected to talk with the Governor personally late today. Mr. Tobin could not be reached for confirmation of this report.

It was also reported that conferees of Mr. Tobin had complained to State Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green against certification of any further Mansfield appointments. This report was given further credence by reports that James Donovan, secretary to Mr. Green, had called at the Mayor's office this morning.

It was after this report had gained circulation at City Hall that the Mayor was requested to give out the list of his personnel changes. He acceded after some delay, but declined to explain the various items, excepting some incomplete penciled notations.

At the Advertising Club luncheon, Mayor Mansfield recalled that former Mayor Curley had made many last-minute appointments which had not helped the new Mayor in starting his administration.

The Mayor told the club, "There will be no general increase in salaries

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Clipping of Wings Is Urged as Kelly Stirs Up Capitol

BULLETIN

Invited by Lieutenant Governor Kelly to preside at a meeting of electric utility men, called for tomorrow to discuss rate reductions, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today indicated emphatic refusal.

A heated attack on appropriations given the Lieutenant Governor was made today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations in the wake of an attempt of the present Lieutenant Governor, Francis E. Kelly, to make wide use of his powers to force electric rate reductions. The federation suggested that in the future no money be granted for office costs or assistant's salaries for the Lieutenant Governor.

"This kind of minstrelsy comes too high," the federation commented in noting that the Lieutenant Governor was given $7000 in 1937.

In the meantime workmen today continued the homely work of house cleaning the Governor's office and an aura of peace once more settled over the building, mellowed with traditions that date from the laying of its cornerstone by Paul Revere one warm July 4 some 143 years ago.

Governor Hurley came back, unexpectedly, from New York. His office staff, somewhat under pressure from the Lieutenant Governor, smiled a welcome when the Commonwealth's Chief Executive walked in at 9:45 to see if his office and staff remained in their accustomed places.

The Substitute

The Governor left Tuesday. The Lieutenant Governor, who under the state constitution serves as Chief Executive when the Governor is out of the state, was not informed of the absence until yesterday, when he de-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Right This Way," a musical romance, with Guy Robertson, Tamara, Joe E. Lewis, Blanche Ring, Leona Powers and Thelma White. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Far-Off Hills," comedy by Lennox Robinson presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Frolie Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30 Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

South Station—
Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Ski Skill, Australia Color-Tour, newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—

"After the Thin Man," featuring William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:10 a. m. 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Make a Wish," with Bobby Breen and Basil Rathbone. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone and Barbara Read. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "Counsel for Crime" with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Petrified Forest," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond. 1:55, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Prince and the Pauper," starring Errol Flynn. Also "The Clairvoyant," with Fay Wray and Claude Rains.

Fine Arts—
"Stella Dallas." 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," starring Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Eleanore Whitney and the Yacht Club Boys. Fenway: 2:10, 6:55, 7:40, 10:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. Fenway: 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: Paramount: Special Midnight Show: "Love and Hisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon.

Exeter—
"Victoria the Great," starring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 1:50, 5:20, 8:55. Also "Merry Go Round of 1938," with Bert Lahr and Alice Brady. 3:40, 7:15.

State and Orpheum—
"The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. State: 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:40. Also Robert Benchley's "How to Start the Day." Tomorrow: "Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanore Powell.

University—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Boston—
"Crashing Hollywood," featuring Lee Tracy and Lee Patrick. 11:01 a. m., 2:04, 4:40, 7:52, 10:37. Stage: Phil Regan in "Broadway Revels of 1938."

Metropolitan—
"Wells Fargo," starring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 11:35, 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Stage: Little Jack Little and his orchestra. Tomorrow: Special Midnight Show: "Love and Hisses," featuring Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon.

Keith Memorial—
"Hitting a New High," starring Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 11:33 a. m., 2:36, 5:39. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 1 and 4. Special showing tonight: "Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 7 and 10.

Uptown—
"It's Love I'm After," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer and Bert Lahr. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Hub—
"Portia on Trial," featuring Heather Angel and Neil Hamilton. 9:25 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "The Duke Comes Back," with Allan Lane and Heather Angel. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Scollay 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Daughter of Shanghai," with Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Submarine D-1," starring Pat O'Brien, George Brent and Doris Weston. Also "The Adventurous Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Modern: Special Midnight show presenting preview of "True Confession," and "Love on Toast."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Boston Chamber Orchestra; Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"Drawing as a Major Sport," talk by Mrs. Charles B. Perkins. Dartmouth Street. 3.

Boston City Club—
Motion Picture "Go-Getter," in the club auditorium, 14 Somerset Street. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, conducted by Serge Koussevitsky, with the assistance of the Helsinki University Chorus. 2:30.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Free guidance and lecture on the American Rooms by Miss Maginnis. Art Museum, Huntington Avenue. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Radio Programs—Page 10,

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

'Stand-Ins' Reap Harvest in Rush For Auto Plates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30—So many of the hundreds who wait in line for 1938 license plates at the Registry of Motor Vehicles this week are small boys that passerby ask why.

The answer is that the youngsters are "stand-ins" for adult motorists who don't relish a wait of several hours, shifting from one foot to another, in a crowded corridor of the Registry office.

For 50 cents a boy will do the waiting, then notify the car owner when he nears the window. After yielding his place to the real applicant, the boy is then ready for another customer. Some boys claim to have earned $5 in a single day.

In from the streets, the boys have come. So many of them stand around waiting a job that competition is keen. The sidewalk bootblack business, which they formerly pursued, is temporarily forsaken.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

Three exhibitions are the current offering at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. There are oil paintings by Paul Sample, water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler, and statuary by three young sculptors.

Carl Gordon Cutler is without doubt one of the outstanding water colorists of this vicinity. He maintains what so few aquarellists can manage to achieve, a continuing spontaneity of presentation, an untiring concentration upon a given theme, nature. While most of our water colorists have become deadlocked somewhere between photographic imagery and a thinned out Impressionism of the Manet-Sargent school few indeed respond to this yielding medium with an authentic feeling for it. So often the colors are too raw, or too murky; generally the obvious device of sharp contrast or heightening effect is resorted to. How much wiser such an aquarellist would be if he employed Mr. Cutler's method of painting so that the free-flowing pigment could determine the course, and the colors interpret the atmosphere rather than reproduce a local tone. Painted is the verdancy of the vegetation, the assertive lines of growth of trees and branches, the full and glowing picture of the countryside as one experiences it. The artist has related his feeling about what he has seen, using color, form, accents as a means toward an end.

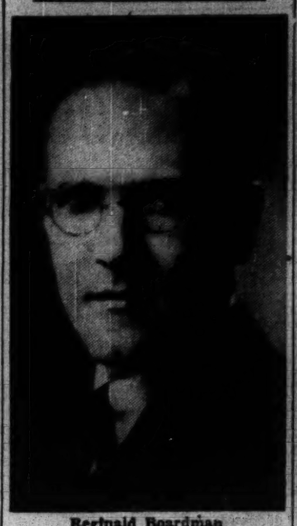
Among the sculptors showing is Charles Cutler, son of Carl Gordon Cutler. A few pieces reveal the indomitableness which is the first requisite of a good sculptor. Up in Maine young Mr. Cutler finds the stone; he works directly on it, and the four heads which he is exhibiting bear the traces of vigorous hewing and cutting.

Mr. Cutler is decorative and sensitive in carving the head of a girl, but the male heads exhibit a most vehement and dramatic handling in which he employs the devices of exaggeration and distortion to heighten the characterization. He agitates the surface of the stone in a granite "Prize Fighter," bringing into prominence atavistic qualities of brute strength and barbarity.

A pair of cormorants by William G. Congdon and "Miserere" by MacLean Marshall introduce other young sculptors of interest who have chosen less conventional paths.

Paul Sample is well known for his "social'" themes, which are neatly and clearly painted. At the Grace Horne Galleries are some landscapes in which he stresses pictorial rather than literary considerations. Of interest are some originals of his portraits of harbors. D. A.

The Arts in Boston



Reginald Boardman

Who Will Give a Piano Recital in Jordan Hall, Jan. 16, Assisted by the Pro Arte Woodwind Ensemble

'Gas' Tax Declines In New Hampshire Under October '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30—The New Hampshire revenue from the "gas" tax or road toll during October showed the first decline during the current year for the like month of 1936. State Treasurer Gordon Kimball announced yesterday that the revenue from this source during October of the current year was $299,597.51 which compares with $302,446.11 for October 1936. Yet the total revenue for the first ten months of 1937 is $147,967.78 over the figure for the same period of 1936.

Women Demand Shrewsbury Halt Liquor Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30—Incensed over what they declare is either the inability or unwillingness of town officials to keep liquor selling within legal bounds and to drive out operators of various rackets, the Shrewsbury Women's club has called a special meeting for Jan. 7 to demand action on the liquor and gambling situation in the Town of Shrewsbury.

Although the club does not blame the City of Worcester for the conditions complained of in their town, the manner in which Mayor John F. Sullivan has kept the racketeers on the run in this city during the year has done much to contribute to the Shrewsbury situation, forcing certain racket operators to transfer their headquarters to that town, which is on the eastern border of Worcester.

That many local operators had moved their headquarters to surrounding towns because of Worcester police surveillance was generally known, but that Shrewsbury had been selected as the location for a majority of them was revealed for the first time when a statement issued by Mrs. Duane O. Sprague, president of the Women's Club, announced that liquor and gambling lawlessness could no longer be ignored and that the club intended to act on the matter.

Mrs. Howard S. Shepard, a former president of the Women's Club, who is taking a leading part in the campaign, placed the blame for conditions squarely on the shoulders of the town officials. She severely criticized both the selectmen and police officials, declaring the disregard for law shown by the liquor and gambling interests could not prevail if the officials were interested in preventing such law violations. She warned that the officials must either drive racketeers out of Shrewsbury and close up liquor violators or the voters would seek a change at the elections in February.

Three Days Given For Filling Forms

In anticipation of an overwhelming rush and to facilitate handling of unemployment compensation claim forms, Jan. 1, 1938, the first day the law is actually in effect, officials of the Massachusetts State Employment Service Offices announced yesterday that applicants would have Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to get forms dated Jan. 1.

This three-day plan will be in effect not only at the state employment offices, officials declared, but in the four State armories and State Public Works Department Buildings on Nashua Street as well.

He's a Wizard on Making Things Go!

By a Staff Photographer George Durward

If Anything Needs Fixin,' Let George Do It'

What, no romance in a keg of nails?

Then you haven't met George Durward.

When you do, it will take you three days to discover his first name and three years to find out what his last name is. But in that first three days, if there are any hinges on your doors that squeak, or thermostats that don't thermo, or mechanical problems around the house—if there are, George will have fixed them by remote control.

For George poses as a hardware man. His shop looks about like any other shop along Massachusetts Avenue. But actually, George is consultant-extraordinary to a host of amateur mechanics, to builders and yachtsmen, not to mention plumbers and policemen-in-distress.

The business about the policeman comes rather close to being history. For there were a couple of lanterns high on the wall, gathering cobwebs in George's shop. The sort of thing grandfather used to light his way to the barn on winter nights.

George hadn't sold one for seven years. But he keps them there. And one evening, when they were repairing a nearby street, there was no lantern to light up the barricade. So when the policeman rattled the door, George got down a lantern filled it with kerosene, and smiled his quiet smile.

Yet just because he's carried the same key-ring for 18 years, George is not one of these chaps who spurns new-fangled gadgets. He stocks at least a dozen different kinds of key-rings and will display most anything just to see if it "will go."

There was that patent window closer, for instance. Worked with a cube of sugar. You readjusted the sash weights so the window frame would drop. But a clamp held the window open. In the clamp was a cube of sugar. It rained. The water dissolved the sugar. the lamp closed. the window dropped. And George says he sold them, too!

But it's the timid person-with-a-problem who is George's delight. Came the young lady last winter. Her leather skate-blade protectors were worn through, and needed repairing.

"What," said George sternly, "have you done to these?"

"I put my skates on in the car because of the heater," she said, "and the guards protect the blades while I walk to the pond."

"Well," said George. "Well!"

But when she returned, the blades were neatly encased in small removable wooden "skis" specially designed for walking with skates on. George had them made at a deaf-and-dumb handicraft school. And only a few folks knew that when George went over to give the order, he did it by framing the alphabet with his fingers in their own "language."

New devices and old ones all are a part of George's hardware history. He still has a buggy whip and a couple of coal scuttles among the minor treasures in his basement. For styles, even in the hardware business, change.

Glue, for instance. It comes now in a miracle of fancy styles and in little tubes. You don't have to cook it yourself any more, though George will confide that, if you really want something to stick, the kind that heats up and sets when it grows cold is best.

Yes, styles change.

"But you know," said George, "it's funny about nails. They come in the same sizes and the same shapes as they did, long as I can remember. Of course, there are lots of these new fangled construction things. But I guess a tack stays a tack. And a nail . . . well, a nail is a handy thing."

Handy indeed! But more than that. And George knows it, too. For, in a way, he isn't selling nails, but the houses that they will build. No romance in a keg of nails? Ask George. They're the stuff that really makes some people's architectural dreams come true.

Deluxe Coaches To Hail New Year On B. & A. Lines

Coach passengers will be able to enjoy comfort and convenience unsurpassed by extra-charge equipment when the Boston & Albany celebrates the New Year by putting its first deluxe air-conditioned reclining-seat coaches in service on certain trains between Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

Each car will accommodate 58 passengers in double rotating reclining seats, with cushions of sponge rubber and neat head rest covers. Cork base floors with linoleum surface, tightly fitting double windows and specially constructed vestibules eliminate noise to a great extent.

Electro-mechanical air conditioning equipment controls heating, cooling and ventilation.

The interiors of the cars are decorated in light shades of tan or rust, with ivory or cream ceilings, in which individual lights are recessed over each seat. There are oval mirrors at each end.

The well-known chair car obstacle race will not be held in the new coaches since, in addition to racks for baggage over the seats, a special room is provided at one end of each car for storage of hand baggage on ample shelf space.

Lavatories are provided at each end of the cars, with hot and cold water, free towels and illuminated mirrors.

The new coaches will be placed in service on Sunday on the 11 a. m. train for Buffalo from South Station and the 6:35 p. m. train for Chicago.

Montpelier Airport May Be Closed to B. & M.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 30 (AP)—A possibility of closing the $100,000 Montpelier and Barre airport to the Boston and Maine Airways, Inc., unless that company paid its back rent and agreed to future payments today was before the councils of Montpelier and Barre.

Some councilors voiced opposition to closing the port to the company in view of the service rendered the cities by two flights daily to Boston and Montreal.

Vermont's Future Farmers Study Marketing in Boston

Paying their expenses with money they earned for the trip, 125 Vermont high school boys started upon a three-day tour of the dairying, packing and marketing industries in Boston—an extra-curricular activity as members of the Future Farmers of America.

Under the guidance of Prof. K. J. Sheldon, of the College of Agriculture at the University of Vermont, who is state advisor of the Future Farmers organization, the boys arrived from Burlington last night and today started upon an intensive survey of the first stop-over, the Swift Packing Company plant on Gore Street, East Cambridge.

Study Factory Details

In squads directed by chapter advisors, the boys were all eyes and questions over the fascinating details of management and efficiency at the plant, where they spent the most of the forenoon. The chapter advisors are agricultural teachers in the schools from which the boys came.

The Boston tour is one of the objectives in the year's program of the Association of Future Farmers of America and is designed to help the boys gain a clearer understanding and appreciation of marketing problems. This field is one unit which is studied by all departments of vocational agriculture in Vermont this year.

Luncheon at Plant

The young farmers remained at the Swift plant for luncheon and tomorrow they will be the guests of H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc.

Other "hosts" to the youthful band will include the First National Stores, the New England Dairies, tomorrow forenoon, the United Farmers and other organizations and marketing concerns whose business is a practical example of what the boys are studying back home in their high school courses.

Audubon

(Continued from Page 9)

cies on the Maine coast since its discovery there as a breeding bird in 1931. Small areas where two pairs nested that first year, now can boast 100 pairs or more. It is thought that the great black-back may be moving down as far as Long Island.

"Cormorants have also continued to increase. Additional colonies have been almost mushroomlike in their sudden appearance at different points along the coast. Not only is the cormorant harmless in his feeding habits, but actually beneficial, according to recent research made by the University of Maine. An item in his diet has been found to consist of cunners and sculpins, which are destructive to small fry of commercial species of fish. They do not take their quarry by diving when on the wing, but pursue it by swimming and diving, using their wings in progress under water. So, too, can they descend to great depths.

Loons and Eiders Improve

"Even the laughing loon has shown improvement," continued Mr. Allen. "A second nesting colony appeared on the Maine coast this year. Eiders continue to increase and extend their range. They are now more common than ever before in Penobscot Bay and are beginning to show up in greater numbers as far south as Muscongus Bay.

"Species that are not improving, or that are actually decreasing, are the Leach's petrel and the common tern. A cause of a decrease in terns in 1937 was a rainy spell in June when the majority of the young birds were newly hatched.

"The petrel is one of the most attractive birds that we have. Its soft smoke-colored plumage and docile- pigeon-like appearance are very winning. Fishermen have a sentimental attachment to this bird. The name 'Mother Carey's Chicken' is a corruption applied by British seamen to the 'Mater Cara' of Mediterranean sailors."

The common terns, to which Mr. Allen referred, are sprightly little birds, about half the size of the herring gull and known both as medric and mackerel gull. One of their largest breeding places is Bluff Island, a few miles south of Cape Elizabeth.

Chief among their troubles is the rat, which devours tern eggs; or, missing those, the fluffy, helpless chicks. An ordinary wharf rat can forsake civilization and live the life of a wild animal with easy adaptability. Plenty of them inhabit the wide Scarboro marshes, where they hide in the sheltering grasses and scavenge sustenance from the animal and vegetable refuse which generally abounds.

Rats gain the island either by crossing in winter on the ice or by swimming. A wild rat has not the slightest hesitation in taking to the water when necessary, and he can swim almost as well as a muskrat. There are several small, uninhabited islands around Casco Bay where rats live high during the breeding season of the tern family. To these the attention of the association has been called, and its workers are preparing to assume the role of the Pied Piper.

Insurance Firm Granted License

The Broad Street Mutual Casualty Insurance Company was granted a license today by Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles to write compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts.

Commenting on his action the commissioner said:

"Insurance in general is a business charged with the public interest. In this State, with our compulsory insurance law, this is especially true. As a public official given the administration under the law, it is necessary that at all times I exercise sound judgment and exhaust every avenue of investigation before granting licenses to companies to engage in this business. The delays that are occasioned are rather trying to the persons interested, but they are necessary under my interpretation of my oath of office."

Officials of the Broad Street company had charged at yesterday's hearing on their application that the delay in their case was the result of pressure exerted on the commissioner by interests whose identity, they urged, should be revealed.

Amusements

BOSTON

WILBUR— Tonight at 8:30 Pop Mat. Saturday
"AUDIENCE ACTUALLY CHEERED" Globe.
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
IN THE NON-STOP LAUGH HIT
"LEANING ON LETTY"
New Year's Eve, $1.10, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. $2.85 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, $1.10, $1.65. Eves. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, inc. tax. Eves, 8:30.

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN. 6100
EVES. 8:30; POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
First Presentation for Entire Week
'THE FAR-OFF HILLS'
Next week: Mon. to Wed. June and the Paycock. Thurs. to Sat. Playboy of the Western World, followed by Rising of the Moon. Pop. Prices, 55c to $2.20. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65. New Year's Eve, $1.10 to $3.30. Seats on sale also—Wilbur Theatre.

PLYMOUTH—Eves. 8:30—Mat. Today
MILTON SHUBERT presents
in association with Ruth Selwyn
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
Eves., 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs. 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65, tax incl.
NEW YEAR'S EVE: $1.10 to $3.30
—SEATS NOW ON SALE—

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Eddie Cantor
"ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN"
Rex Beach's
"THE BARRIER"
NEW YEAR'S EVE—MIDNIGHT PREVIEW
Irene Dunne—Cary Grant
"THE AWFUL TRUTH"
Show starts at 11:30

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

10TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying your self as a Monitor reader.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43d Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room.
Air Cooled and Conditioned
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 60c-75c
(Sundays included)

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch. 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

ROSETTA GORDON
350 Lexington Avenue
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-90c
Open Sundays 5-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 Blocks from Grand Central

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around. 13 Market St
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MacLEOD'S
Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., *near Delaware*

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street
OLD SPAIN
600 MAIN STREET

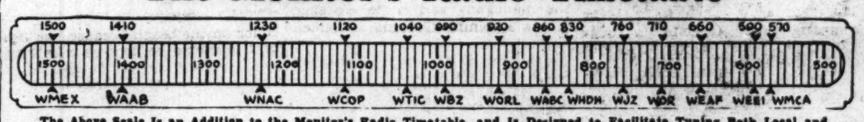
PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG • BEacon 7944

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated coffee Postum
605 S. W. Washington St., nr. 6th

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Del Casino, songs	orchestra; sports	Teddy Hill's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	'Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	J. Livingstone's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People":	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Popular vocalist
7:45 guests; orchestra	Talk, "Parole"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: Frank Sullivan; Jack Buchanan;	Josef Cherniavasky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Franchot Tone;	"Song Stories"	Fred Hildebrand; Tommy Riggs	Orchestra; soloists	"Sweet Music"
8:30 comedy; chorus;	News dramatizations		Will Osborne's Orch.	Studio speakers
8:45 trio; orchestra	News dramatizations		Will Osborne's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Talk, Harold L. Ickes,	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Silhouettes; music
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Secretary of Interior.	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; "What	picture preview; sole-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"Request Serenade"
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Will Japan's Victory	lists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"Request Serenade"
10:00 Watch Meeting in	Mean to U. S.?"; Upton	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:15 Santee Swamp	Close; others	by; Bob Burns; Jose	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Columbia Work-	NBC Jamboree	Hurbi; Connie Boswell;	Musical Revue; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 shop; sketch	NBC Jamboree	Louis Armstrong	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Day's End; organ
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"Georgia and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	"Housebost Hannah"	Network speaker	Music and the Muse
9:15 Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Sunny Melodies"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk	'Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum; talk	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch.	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk'tch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Joan Merrill; orchestra	Organ recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloist; orchestra	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	Christmas Party
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Christmas Party
1:45 Hollywood comment	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	Christmas Party
2:00 News for women	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Merrymakers; orch.	Rochester Civic Orch.	Woman commentator	"Tidings of Joy"	"Classical Album"
2:30 Organ recital	Rochester Civic Orch.	Holiday program	"Tidings of Joy"	"Melody Express"
2:45 Organ recital	Rochester Civic Orch.	Holiday program	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Carol service from Lon-	"Blue Strings"
3:15 String quartet	Radio Guild sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	don, England	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jenny Peabody"	Radio Guild sketch	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Holiday program	Radio Guild sketch	"The O'Neills"	Alice Blue, songs	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Stocks; Club Matinee:	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude: news	Network program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Network program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix, sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Soloist; con. orch.	"Happened Yesterday"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Soloist; comedy	Lowell Thomas, news	Popular vocalists	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Soloists; con. orch.	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Concert Miniatures	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Soloists; con. orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Concert Miniatures	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall; com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Arthur Godfrey; orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:15 edy; soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Charioteers; quartet	Popular vocalist
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Silhouettes; music
8:45 Or.; Bing Crosby	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	News commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"	Varsity Show; intercol-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"Backstage"; comedy;	Light Opera Company;
9:15 "Hollywood Hotel"	legiate variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	soloists; orchestra	soloists; organ
9:30 "Hollywood Hotel"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Court of Human Rela-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:45 "Hollywood Hotel"	vocal soloists	tions; sketch	Sylvia Froos; chorus	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Kitty	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years ago and	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Carlisle; Frank	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Marek Weber's Orch.	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 Network program	Marek Weber's Orch.	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Blue Strings"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 "Dancing Party"	Music As You Desire It	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Network program	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dance music	Network program	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Chimes; dance music	Dance music	Network program	L. Noble's Orchestra

Saturday's Features

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: 4-H Club program; U. S. Marine Band.
1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Mozart's "Don Giovanni."
2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Auburn-Michigan football game.
2:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Sugar Bowl football game: Louisiana State-Santa Clara.
4:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cotton Bowl football game: Colorado-Rice.
4:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rose Bowl football game: California-Alabama.
5:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Burlington, Wis., Liars' Club: "Best Lie of the Year."
7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Saturday Night Swing Session.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Professor Quiz: question and answer period.
9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Saturday Night Serenade: soloist; orch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), WBZ (WJZ—National), Arturo Toscanini conducting National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Benny Goodman and his orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

New Year's Day

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Saturday, Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

SPECIAL JANUARY OFFER
45% to 50% Saving
Any 2 Regular
GARMENTS DRY CLEANSED
$1.09
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
(The Laundry with a Conscience)
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON
Highlands 2800

NEW YEAR'S EVE
DINNER
MENU
Florida Cup Oysters in Shell Grape Fruit
Tomato, Grape Fruit or Pineapple Juice
Celery Nuts Queen Olives
Chicken Soup a la Reine en Tasse
Half Broiled Chicken on Toast With Bacon
Broiled Filet Mignon a la de Paris
Julienne Potatoes June Peas
Hearts of Lettuce, Russian or Mayonnaise
Cole Slaw, French Dressing
Vanilla or Chocolate Ice Cream
With Dark Fruit Cake
Frozen Pudding
Tea Coffee Milk Ginger Ale or Cider
$2.50 Per Person
MUSIC FAVORS
CAFE DE PARIS
165 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
299 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.

Fred Astaire to the Rescue Of 'A Damsel in Distress'

Movies of Moment

This department's idea of a really enjoyable assignment would be an essay on "Why I Like Fred Astaire" —and no word limit. We might even write it on our day off. Or perhaps it would take two days off. In the meantime, when the Keith Memorial Theater says "Happy New Year," what it means is that Fred is going to plant (or is that a little too solid-sounding?) his two winged feet on their screen beginning this evening, when "A Damsel in Distress" is given special preview showings at 7 and 10 p. m.

Perhaps one of the nicest things about Mr. Astaire is that his many attractive qualities are as elusive as his tap steps. He grins an infectious grin but stops well short of looking like a toothpaste ad. He has an easy nonchalance, but it is tempered with just enough shyness, just a sufficient shrugging of the shoulders to keep him from seeming a brash young man. His actual singing voice is about as impressive as a penny whistle in a symphony orchestra and yet a song seems to take on a pleasant importance just because he is mouthing the lyrics. . . . But enough of Mr. Astaire for the moment—at least until that day off.

"A Damsel in Distress," you may recall, is Mr Astaire's first picture without Ginger Rogers since they first began their wry-faced romancing in "Rolling Down to Rio." As a result, the lean dancer sings seven of the eight song numbers and performs five new dances, including a routine on drums and a sequence in a fun house. George Burns and Gracie Allen, Joan Fontaine (the Damsel), Constance Collier, Ray Noble, Montagu Love and Harry Watson are in the cast. The story is from a P. G. Wodehouse novel and among the songs of the late George Gershwin are "A Foggy Day," "Things Are Looking Up" and "Nice Work If You Can Get It."

The second film is "The Spy Ring," with William Hall and Jane Wyman.

Memorial to Vaudeville

While on the subject, we learn that the Keith Memorial will turn back to vaudeville on Jan. 6. "Turn back" is used advisedly, since the theater was originally built as a vaudeville house. Later, it shifted to an all-film policy and stage shows were presented at the Keith Boston. With the return of the Memorial to a vaudeville-pictures arrangement, the Keith Boston will discontinue stage shows.

"Wells Fargo" at Met

Although advance criticism of incoming films is usually not considered the thing, it is no secret by this time that "Wells Fargo" was previewed recently at the Paramount Theater. And today, with its first "regular" run locally, the Metropolitan Theater will probably not object to its new attraction being noted as one of the outstanding films of the season.

"Wells Fargo" is mainly concerned with the necessity which arose for dependable transportation service across the continent to California, to carry the mails and news to the scattered wildcat towns on the frontier and to return to the East with gold and silver. How this need was filled by the enterprising firm of Wells Fargo & Co. forms the background of the picture.

Laid against this background, which covers the period from 1844 to 1870, is the romance of Joel McCrea, as one of the trailbreakers, and his wife (Francis Dee), who cannot understand that relentless drive and restlessness which grips her husband and forms his ideals. Others in a brilliant cast are Bob Burns, Lloyd Nolan, Henry O'Neill, Porter Hall, Robert Cummings, Ralph Morgan, Mary Nash and John Mack Brown.

Little Jack Little, known on radio as "The Cheerful Little Earful," heads the stage attraction, with Eddie Peabody of the stringed instruments in a featured spot.

"Rosalie" & "Romanza"

"Rosalie," which opens tomorrow at the State and Orpheum, is modestly described as "Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's successor to 'The Great Ziegfeld'" and "the most lavish production ever attempted in Hollywood." Which means that it will be long and sumptuous—at least long enough so that no co-feature is announced. Which in itself is something to shout about from the proscenium arch.

Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell are teamed for the first time in this film, which varies in locale between an Army-Navy football game, West Point, a transatlantic airplane, and the mythical kingdom of "Romanza," which piques one's curiosity at least when we learn that it is "a tremendous white and silver kingdom presided over by Frank Morgan as a king with an eye for a pretty girl and Edna May Oliver as a queen quite able to curb such tendencies."

Ray Bolger, of the rubber legs, and Ilona Massey of Budapest, who makes her American début, are in the cast. Cole Porter wrote the songs, W. S. Van Dyke the story, and William Anthony McGuire is responsible for production.

Other Film News

Phil Regan, seen recently at the Metropolitan in "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," heads the new stage review opening today at the Keith Boston Theater. Lee Tracy in "Crashing Hollywood" is the screen attraction. . . . "Monastery" continues for another week at the Fine Arts Theater. . . . The two new pictures at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today are "Thrill of a Lifetime," with the Yacht Club Boys, Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Ben Blue, Eleanor Whitney and Johnny Downes, and "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. . . . The Hub presents two new films tomorrow, "Paradise Isle," with Movita and Warren Hull, and "Swing It, Professor," with Pinky Tomlin.

J. D. B.

Movie Pathfinders of the West

Frances Dee and Joel McCrea
In "Wells Fargo," at the Metropolitan

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

500,000 for right of way and $13,500,000 for construction when the road is completed. This winter some portions of the road have been opened to such travelers as are willing to pass at their own risk. They are finding a magnificent road.

Built in two sections, with a landscaped strip of turf between, the parkway will have one-way traffic throughout. Every cross road has been bridged, with clover-leaf intersections giving access to the side roads. State property extends on each side of the road for 50 feet or more.

With no private approaches to the parkway allowed anywhere along its length there will be little opportunity for commercialization of the highway with hot dog stands and filling stations. Thousands of trees and shrubs have been bought by the state for transplanting along the road, selected to blend with the natural growth, eventually the parkway may cross the entire state, diagonally on the nearest thing to a straight line between New York and Boston.

Mayor's Salary Safe

A Connecticut mayor's salary, ruled the Supreme Court of Errors, is exempt from garnishment. No matter how many bills he owes, his creditors cannot take his pay. The case arose when a mortgage company sought to collect a judgment for $1846.62 from Mayor George A. Quigley of New Britain.

"The right of garnishment," said the court, "has been denied for the reason that the salary of a public officer is a provision made by law for his maintenance and support during his term, to the end that, without anxiety concerning his means of subsistence, he may be able to devote himself entirely to the duties of his office, and the public thus will have the full benefit of his knowledge and ability in the services he is entitled to render."

Old-Age Checks

More than a million checks, averaging $6 each, have been written by the Connecticut Old Age Assistance Bureau since April of 1936. There was a little ceremony this week when the bureau reached check No. 1,000,000. Fourteen thousand beneficiaries receive checks from the bureau each week now. With the saturation point being approached, the number increases only about 100 in a month.

Banks as Landlords

State Bank Commissioner Walter Perry as receiver for 16 closed Connecticut banks, is a landlord on a large scale. Submitting to Governor Cross his report for the year ended Sept. 30, Mr. Perry remarked that he had raised rents 18 per cent on the buildings in his charge. Average monthly rental was $34.99 on his 292 properties. The year before the average rental was $29.47. The properties, including single houses, multiple houses and business buildings, came into the commissioner's hands through foreclosure of mortgages held by the banks. Mr. Perry's task is to turn them into cash when that is possible and distribute the money to depositors.

Building Doubles

Hartford's city building department closed its 1937 books at Christmas with permits for building at a total twice that of 1936. Building permits in 1937 aggregated $6,285,236, compared to $3,181,536.56 a year ago.

Flood Warning

A dam holding back Lake Harwinton in Litchfield County broke, releasing a flood that washed out a highway culvert, spoiled some farm machinery and uprooted trees in the narrow valley between it and Lead Mine Brook, a tributary of the Naugatuck. The one-day flood called attention to the paucity of information about the dams of the state.

The state board of civil engineers, which is supposed to be consulted whenever a new dam is built, had never issued a permit for the structure. No state agency inspects dams, once they have been completed, unless there is a complaint.

Kelly

(Continued from Page 9)

cided to move into the Governor's stately Colonial office.

Much to his surprise, Mr. Kelly found paint-spattered canvas spread over the blue carpet. He found the beautiful crystal chandelier on the floor being washed, and men busy sponging the white panelled walls and woodwork of the office. Oil paintings of past governors were piled in the hall.

After occupying the hand carved chair of the Chief Executive for a few minutes, Mr. Kelly removed to the mahogany and white elegance of the adjoining Governor's Council room.

Perhaps it was a view of the chandelier on the floor that inspired him, perhaps not. Whatever it was, Mr. Kelly soon sent for Paul Ryan, personal secretary to the Governor, and asked him to summon all heads of electric utilities in Massachusetts to a conference to discuss lower light rates.

Governor's Aides Refuse

Mr. Ryan, after a few minutes of consultation with advisers, refused.

This morning Mr. Kelly had his own secretary, James T. Burke, telegraph heads of the various electric utilities, requesting them to be present at a hearing in the State House tomorrow afternoon. No replies to the wire had been received early this afternoon.

Governor Hurley declined to comment on yesterday's happenings. Replying to questions, he grinned broadly and said, "I'm like Will Rogers, all I know is just what I read in the papers."

He added the Lieutenant Governor had, under the law, a "perfect right under the constitution to call any conference he deems fit."

The attack by the federation on the position of Lieutenant Governor reviewed the fact that until Gov. Joseph B. Ely's term there had never been an appropriation to give the Lieutenant Governor an office and staff.

Federation's Statement

"Now here is the present Lieutenant-Governor," the Federation in a statement said. "His duties are nominal, to say the least. Yet he has an adequate salary and a fat appropriation. He may feel that if he is given so much money for his personal use the Commonwealth is entitled to a return for it—even if that return is in the form of entertainment.

"The taxpayers by now are certain that this kind of minstrelsy comes too high. Therefore, the Massachusetts Taxpayers Federation Association repeats its frequently-voiced opinion, in behalf of those who pay the bills, that the Governor should not include in his budget for the use of the Lieutenant Governor any more money than was made available to holders of the office prior to 1930, and he should halt, if he has to, any legislative attempt to appropriate more than that sum. By this course he will serve the cause of economy and dignified Government.

"From 1780 to 1930, office assistants for the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts cost the taxpayers not a single dollar. Youngman's expenditures (exclusive of salaries) were $7763.95 in 1932. Bacon spent $2867.41 in 1934. Hurley cost the state $13,026 in 1936, including $5926 for travel. Kelly received an appropriation of $7000 in 1937."

Virginia Art Show in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—First of the exhibitions of contemporary American artists at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts here will be held next spring from March 12 through April 23. Approximately $6000 will be available from the interest of the endowment established by the late Judge John Barton Payne for use as purchase awards in the biennial exhibitions, which will be given in alternate years with the biennial shows at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington.

Budget of Navajo Indians Unbalanced; Too Many Ceremonial Dances Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30—Nine-day ceremonial dances costing as much as $1000 unbalanced the budget of the Navajo Indians, and tribal taboos ruined their basket and pottery industries, Dr. Clyde Kluckhorn and Harry Tschopik Jr. of Harvard University reported to the American Anthropological Association at its annual convention here yesterday.

The Navajos had 80 distinct ceremonials, Dr. Kluckhorn said, the longest lasting more than a week, and adult men of the tribe spent one day of every three or four participating in the ceremonials.

Mr. Tschopik said there were countless prohibitions that distracted the women artisans.

Ancient soil conservation practices of the Mixtec Indians of Southern Mexico were described to the association by Emma Reh of Catholic University. Ancient farming terraces have been found in the mountainous, semi-arid region, with retaining walls of stone built along the sloping contours of the fields. Present-day Indians in the same territory use the same techniques practiced by their ancestors, and even modern engineers, Miss Reh said, have been unable to improve on them.

Dr. Edward Sapir, professor of anthropology and linguistics at Yale University, was elected president, succeeding Dr. Nels C. Nelson.

Poultry

(Continued from Page 9)

est increase, from 18,102,000 to 24,079,000; New Hampshire, from 8,536,000 to 10,693,000; and Connecticut, from 13,577,000 to 16,207,000.

Housing Condition

A spokesman for the United States housing authority said all funds earmarked for Massachusetts housing projects under the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act were made on the condition that the state Legislature amend a law prohibiting tax abatements or exemptions.

The Lowell $2,700,000 earmarking and one expected to be approved for Boston soon after the first of the year, he said, would be included in the provision.

The housing act, the spokesman explained, requires towns or cities to meet one-fifth of the annual subsidies on housing projects. Many municipalities and towns, he said, could meet this requirement only by partial or complete tax exemption.

The purpose of requiring the one-fifth contribution, the spokesman declared, was to assure low rentals.

Airports and WPA

Officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce said today that the only way Massachusetts could obtain funds for developing and constructing new airports in the state was through the Works Progress Administration.

They said that under present laws there were no funds for such work for which a Massachusetts legislative commission recently was appointed.

During a conference of mayors and airport officials earlier this month, it was proposed that the law establishing the air bureau be amended to permit it to give financial aid on airport projects.

In view of administration efforts to reduce government expenditures, however, it appeared unlikely that this proposal would receive consideration in the immediate future.

Track Heads Give O'Hara Extension On Plea He Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30—Directors of the Narragansett Racing Association are understood to have given Walter E. O'Hara another two weeks in which to consider their request that he resign as president and managing director of the track.

At a meeting yesterday—the third within three weeks—the board discussed the possibility of calling a special meeting of the stockholders to oust Mr. O'Hara, but several directors opposed the plan, with the result that a further extension of time was given to Mr. O'Hara.

But It Has a Long Name

Prince Edward Island is the smallest Canadian province.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Amer. Traveler	Dec. 31	Havre	Jan. 10 Dec. 30 8:00 pm	Dec. 31 8:00 am
†Amer. Trader	Dec. 31	Plymouth	Jan. 9 Dec. 30 8:00 pm	Dec. 31 12 noon

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro	Jan. 5	Jan. 1 4:00 pm	Jan. 1 7:30 pm
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

*France, Italy, and Southern Europe only. †Except France, Italy, and Southern Europe.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

News In Boston Today

Violating Wagner Law Is Charged

(Continued from Page 9)

North Shore Dye House and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, according to labor board records. On Oct. 25, a sit-down was staged by workers in the plant. The next day, workers charge, the plant was closed and shortly thereafter some of the machinery was moved to the Holland plant at Derry.

It was in moving this machinery and in guarding the plant during the strike that guards supplied by Breen were used, according to Boston police.

With the Revere plant closed, the union brought complaints against the firms before both the state and national labor boards. During hearings before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the use of strikebreakers was mentioned, according to information from the State House.

Samuel Rosenfield, head of the North Shore Dye House, was asked by the union representatives to name the guards whom he employed on his trucks. He is reported to have said that he did not know their names, whereupon the union attorney inquired how he could comply with the unemployment insurance law if he did not know the employees' names.

Police later quoted Mr. Rosenfield as saying he had paid Breen several thousand dollars to supply the guards. The charge brought by the union before the state labor board were of moving a plant to evade a contract and failing to live up to the state minimum wage law. No decision has been announced on these counts.

The two dye houses and a third firm, the Excell Cleansers and Dyers, of Maine, have 79 stores and three plants in New England. Of the stores, 58 are in Massachsuetts. The plants are in Revere, Derry, N. H., and Auburn, Maine.

Wollaston Liquor Issue Discussed

The State Alcoholic Beverages Commission, asked to overrule the action of the Quincy licensing commission in granting licenses for 1938 to five restaurants on Wollaston Boulevard, today took the matter under advisement following a long series of protests from nearby residents and organizations.

The members of the Quincy commission, comprising the city clerk, police and fire chief, said they had renewed the licenses because no evidence had been presented to show violation of regulation and no formal complaints made to police.

The protestants, led by the Wollaston Improvement Association, were strengthened today by the declaration of Capt. Joseph Rooney of the Metropolitan Police Blue Hill division, whose officers patrol the section, that although he had no specific complaints, the commission was officially opposed to the sale of liquor on the beach because "we feel that it should be kept as a bathing beach free of anything that would annoy women or children."

Ralph S. Towne, former chairman of the Quincy Safety Council, offered the information that 25 per cent of all of the highway accidents in Quincy occur on Wollaston beach.

Brookline Boards Merger Proposed

The Brookline Taxpayers' Association with about 560 members announced the appointment today of Herbert Mills, an accountant, who will act as full time secretary. The association in the past has conducted only spasmodic studies of town government methods with a view of efficiency and economy.

Mr. Mills revealed one of the first steps to be undertaken was the consolidation of various town departments, the plan of which is now being discussed by the department officials involved. A drive will also be conducted for members at $1 membership fee annually.

The new secretary said the association adopted the attitude of being more of a "watchdog of the town treasury, rather than policeman," and that local officials were very ready to co-operate in every way possible with the association. He said the members insisted the organization be kept free from any element of politics. The association also has an order pending in the Norfolk Superior Court restraining a town contract.

New Bills Filed In Legislature

To prevent fraudulent and invalid signatures on initiative petitions, a bill was filed today by Representative Charles V. Hogan of Lynn which would require a statement by the person circulating the petition, under the penalties of perjury, that all signatures presented were true names and signed by the owners thereof.

Senator James W. Hennigan of Boston filed a bill providing that the Mayor of Boston may succeed himself by re-election.

C. of C.

(Continued from Page 9)

agencies unnecessary financial obligations which would reduce their capacity to render adequate service.

3. To oppose pending legislation aimed to bring about statutory rate making, which is considered unsound and contrary to the public interest.
4. To continue development of aviation in New England.

General aims include reduction of Boston's fire loss by legislation regulating fire hazards; enactment of a new building code, and education in fire prevention; continuation of postal conferences to solve individual postal problems, and co-operation with postal officials in the interest of the highest possible efficiency in the local mail service.

The Chamber also lists aims of the Retail Trade Board and the Maritime Association. The former seeks to conduct the tenth Boston Conference on Distribution, to further improvement of consumer relations, and to compile a handbook of Massachusetts laws affecting retail store operation.

The Maritime Association hopes to remove rail and ocean rate differentials inimical to Boston; to protect and promote the maritime interests of Boston and New England; to improve pier facilities and channels of Boston harbor and contiguous harbors to increase waterborne commerce, and to work for high level bridges to replace obsolete and inadequate structures over the Mystic River and Chelsea Creek.

'Camperships' For Alien Youth

Establishment of "camperships" for alien children and of a co-operative store to be started and operated by the boys and girls of Four Winds and Olympus Lodge camps at Great East Lake in Maine, was announced last night at the camps' annual reunion, which was held in the Fireside Room of the Copley Methodist Episcopal Church.

Next summer, for the first time, a child from some foreign country will be brought to Great East Lake through the new "Mahoney Campership" fund, the camp directors, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Freeman Langley of Medford, revealed. The fund was named in honor of Prof. John J. Mahoney of the Boston University School of Education, who has given, the directors declared, "many years of inspiration to American education."

It is believed that the camperships will result in developing valuable international friendships and understanding of different viewpoints and forms of culture.

The camp co-operative store, which is to be started next summer will be operated on strict Rochdale consumer co-operative lines and is expected to be of considerable interest to supporters of the co-operative movement in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Langley believe that it will be the first American experiment in which boys and girls have started and operated their own co-operative store—holding stockholders' meetings and reporting dividends at the end of the summer.

Mansfield

(Continued from Page 9)

during my term. There may be promotions, but the vacancies at the bottom will not be filled."

Veteran observers recalled today that, not only had Mayor Mansfield complained of the "legacy" left him by former Mayor Curley, but also that Mr. Curley had bitterly assailed Malcolm E. Nichols for the appointments he made before leaving office.

In each case the effect has been to cut down the number of plums that might be handed out by the new Mayor when he takes office.

Sibelius Score Gets Rehearsal

At this morning's rehearsal 32 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra faced music which had flashed across the Atlantic from Berlin just in time to be used in tomorrow afternoon's concert in the first American performance of Jan Sibelius' "Origin of Fire"—for which the Finnish University Chorus of some 50 singers has been brought to Boston.

The Sibelius score was sent over in more than one parcel. The one containing viola, 'cello and bass parts failed to arrive. As a result George E. Judd, orchestra manager, sent a cable to Breitkopf and Hartel—long established Leipzig firm, which was the original publisher of Beethoven's works—requesting the radio facsimile transmission of the missing pages.

For economy's sake the size of the pages was reduced so that four could be fitted on to each standard 8x11-inch radio photo.

On their delivery here the small reproductions were made into enlarged photostatic copies yesterday—only to reveal that in some places the tiny notes, through lighter or darker printing at some points left doubt as to their identity.

The orchestra management decided that the only thing to do was to make handwritten copies of each of these 14 pages, under the supervision of skilled musicians who could tell just what the notes should be—through familiarity with Sibelius' other works and style of composition.

At noon yesterday Joseph P. Mann, veteran trumpeter with the orchestra, sat down with a magnifying glass, manuscript paper and his pen and began the task. At 2 a. m. today he completed it. With every note checked against the originals by Leslie J. Rogers, symphony librarian, the new copies were rushed to a photostating establishment and copies were made—fivefor bass viol, five for 'cello and six for viola. Each copy will be used, as usual, by two musicians.

As the choral-orchestral composition was heard for the first time in America at this morning's rehearsal it was agreed that it is one of the finest of the Finnish composer's works.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.'S
January White Sales
Start Monday, January 3rd
BALTIMORE, MD.

O'Neill's January Sales!
Linens, Bedding, Silks and Lingerie
Mid-Winter Furniture Sale!
O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE, MD.

Happy New Year
to our many friends of The Christian Science Monitor
The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Dominant Thrift Store
EUTAW, SARATOGA AND CLAY STS. BALTIMORE, MD.
wish their many friends
A Happy New Year
We Give and Redeem S. & H. Green Stamps.

Get It at May's, It Pays
Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

Coal Dependable Anthracite and Bituminous Coal at Reasonable Prices
Chrysler's Airtemp Oil Burner Built by the famous Chrysler engineers, sold and serviced by an organization with 47 years of experience in heating problems.
Fuel Oil If your present oil is not up to standard, or delivery service unsatisfactory, you can correct these conditions by calling
PLAZA 3351
EMERSON & MORGAN 11 West Fayette St. Baltimore, Md.

G. FOX & COMPANY
Established 1847 Hartford, Conn.
Now in Progress
FOX'S JANUARY SALE
of
LINENS and BEDDING

Just Arrived!
THE NEW 1938 KNOX HATS
For North or South
Exclusive in Hartford with
SAGE-ALLEN
HARTFORD, CONN.

See Our 32 Model Rooms
• Furniture • Interior Decoration • Rugs and Draperies • Kitchen Appliances • Office Furniture • Radios
FLINT-BRUCE
103 Asylum and 150 Trumbull—Hartford

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
Substantial Reductions on
COATS AND DRESSES
Large savings on merchandise of quality.

Mid-Winter Sales
With Reductions Throughout the Store
Bullard's
Orange Street corner Elm
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Our Annual Sale offers EXCEPTIONAL VALUES at Budget Prices
J. Johnson & Sons "The Fur Store"
NEW HAVEN

"A FUEL FOR EVERY NEED"
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS for GREATER HARTFORD
PARKVILLE COAL CO.
116 Ann St. Phone 2-2123
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

CLEAR-AWAY of WOMEN'S APPAREL
Regardless of Former Prices
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Formerly 100.00 to 225.00
Now $65 to $130
PLAIN COATS
Formerly $55 and $75
Now $27.50 and $55.75
SUITS, FUR-TRIMMED AND PLAIN
Formerly $55 to $125
Now $31.75 to $75
DRESSES
Formerly $16.50 to $45
Now $11.75 to $29.75
DOBBS HATS
Formerly $5.75 to $12.50
Now $2.75 to $5.00
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON
115 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

Malley's
After-Christmas Clearance Now On!
Drastic reductions in dresses, coats, sportswear, shoes, hats, fur coats, and Downstairs apparel.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	2,400,360
1937 vol. to date	497,773,410
1936 vol. to date	404,362,794

Stock Market Is Generally Higher; Trading Sluggish

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Stocks loafed in today's market but the trend generally was upward.

Prospects of a rearmament program getting under way soon once more spurred steels, aircrafts and miscellaneous issue.

Light profit realizing pared early gains running to 2 points or so, but advances predominated near the final hour.

Dealings were slow from the start, with turnover at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Motors, rails and utilities encountered some difficulty in getting ahead, most holding their gains to fractions. Scattered losers also were in evidence.

Steels Advance

Shares prominent on the upside most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, Crucible, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Wright Aeronautical, Sperry, American Can, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber, Dome Mines, Reynolds Tobacco "B," Climax Molybdenum, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Western Union, American Smelting and Phelps Dodge.

Western Union stepped up on advices received in the financial district that the long-discussed merger of this company with Postal was again receiving attention in congressional circles.

That the economic picture has yet to brighten perceptibly was indicated by the bank clearings figure for the week ended yesterday which disclosed a drop of 14.5 per cent from the total in the same 1936 period.

Some cheer was derived from the Engineering News-Record estimate that construction awards for the week ended Tuesday had picked up 4 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago.

Rail Bonds Rise

Buying activities in the bond market today concentrated on the rail group, producing many gains ranging from fractions to around 2 points.

U. S. Governments slid back a little on restricted volume. Early in the final hour losses ranged from 1-32d to 7-32ds of a point.

Leaders of the upturn in the carriers included Erie 5s, Rock Island general 4s, New York Central 5s, M-K-T 5s, Union Pacific 3½s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Studebaker 6s and Western Union 5s were among the gainers in the industrial and utility divisions.

Advances of 3 points or more in Japanese 6½s and Abitibi Power & Light 5s were the outstanding movements in the foreign sector.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—A sharp advance in metal, aircraft and chemical shares stimulated buying interest in the curb market today.

Utilities and oils moved along with the leaders for fractional gains in late trading.

Newmont rose about 2 and Lake Shore Mines improved around a point. Pan American Airways climbed around 1¾. Up fractions to a point or more were Niagara Hudson Power, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, American Gas & Electric and American Cyanamid "B."

Wheat Prices Move Over Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—In a light trade, Chicago wheat prices swung indecisively today within a range of about a cent a bushel.

A steady tone prevailed in wheat during late dealings after reports of fair export business in United States wheat. Approximately 350,000 bushels of domestic hard winter wheat was estimated to have been taken today for shipment to European continental countries with 250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat bought for Great Britain.

Export purchases of United States corn were placed at 400,000 to 500,000 bushels.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅜ off compared with yesterday's finish, May 90-90¼, July 84⅜-⅞, corn ¼-⅜ advanced, May 61⅝-⅜, July 61, and oats unchanged.

Financial Briefs

There are 141 Class 1 steam railroads in the United States and they operate 236,486 miles of road. Class 1 railroads are those roads with annual operating revenues above $1,000,000.

Longer life for big bus and truck tires is now made possible by a new heat-resistant cotton cord tire developed by engineers of the B. F. Goodrich Company. The new tire cord reduces the heat generated within the tire, and enables bus and truck tires to run at high speed without danger of the tire losing its usefulness.

Approximately 750 telephone conversations a second were carried on in the United States in 1936. This is equal 185 calls for every man, woman and child during the year.

Farm foreclosures during August were the smallest for any month in the past four years, according to the FCA, with only 2991 throughout the country, while the three-month period ending Sept. 30 showed a decline of 23 per cent over the same period for 1936.

On Jan. 1, 1937, there were 13,916 men and women holding 550,697 shares of the preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Mr. Biedsoe, president of the railway, announced, and 30,214 men and women holding 1,037,304 shares of the common stock of that company. Of the holders of preferred stock 4684 were men, holding 188,066 shares, and 9232 were women, holding 362,631 shares. Of the holders of common stock, 14,146 were men, holding 521,851 shares, and 16,068 were women, holding 515,753 shares.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88	39	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	39½	38½	39½	Dec 29
55	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
22¾	7½	Adams Exp (.60g)	19	8½	8½	8¾	+ ¼
28¾	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	19½	19¾	19¾	Dec 29
4¾	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 28
60¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	*10	53½	50½	50½	
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	7	1	½	½	
18¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅝
5¾	1	Allegheny	21	1¾	1¼	1¾	
58½	10	Allen pf xw	3	14	14	14	Dec 28
99¾	11	Allen pf $30 xw	1	15	15	15	+ ½
59	11	Allen pf $60 xw	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
52½	10½	Allen pr pf	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	Dec 28
48⅝	13	Allen Rit (1.60)	9	14¼	14	14¼	+1
27¾	6½	Allen Indust (1)	7	6¾	6½	6⅝	Dec 29
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	164	162½	164	+3
17⅝	7¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	8	7¾	7¾	Dec 29
33½	10	Allied Mills (2a)	12	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅝
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	18	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
85	40	Allied Stores pf (5)	7	49½	49	49	Dec 29
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	21	48¾	47¾	47½	— ⅛
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	13½	+ 1⅛
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2½	2	2⅛	
82¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 29
114⅝	51½	Amerada (2)	12	57	56	57	+1
101½	63½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	6	97¾	97¾	97¾	+1¼
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	6	11¾	11	11½	+ ⅝
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	12	43½	42	43½	+ 1¼
121	69	Am Can (4)	73	73¾	70	70⅝	+1½
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	3	161	160	160	Dec 23
71	15½	Am Car & Fdy (⅝g)	7	38	34¾	34¾	+ ⅝
104½	30	Am Car & Fdy pf (4a)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	5	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
160	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	92	92	93	Dec 29
23⅜	5½	Am Colortype	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alco (½a)	6	10⅝	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
33⅜	12½	Am Cryo Sug (3½g)	10	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	3½	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17	5	Am Europ ean	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	15	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P 5$ pf	10	15	14½	14½	— ½
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	6	18¼	17½	18½	Dec 29
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	9	8	8	+ ½
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	9	11	11	11	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	6	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	21¼	21	21	Dec 29
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33½	
4¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1½	1½	Dec 29
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	15¾	15¾	Dec 28
17¾	5¾	Am International	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	10	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅞
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	61	60¾	61	Dec 29
29¾	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13¾	3	Am Mach & Met	5	4	3¾	3¾	
68¾	24⅜	Am Metal (3g)	13	32¾	30¾	32¾	+ 2⅜
120½	100	Am Metal pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
28¾	13¼	Am Power & Light	30	15	15	15	+ ⅛
87½	31	Am P&L $6pf (5⅝k)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
72½	26	Am P&L$5½pf(4.68⅝k)	15	31	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	60	12½	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	33	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
101⅝	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	65½	64¾	65½	+2⅜
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	6	10	9¾	10	+1¼
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	37	46¾	46	46¾	+1½
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¾	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	Dec 29
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	30	32	31	31¾	+ ¼
26¼	7⅝	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	
56¾	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
143¾	104⅛	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Dec 28
25⅛	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	144¾	143¼	144¾	+1½
99	87	Am Tobacco (5)	2	60	59¾	60	+ ¾
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	3	62	61	62	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	+ ½
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	13	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	13	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅜
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	5	28½	26½	26½	
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	23	5½	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	28	28	28	Dec 29
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	150	30⅝	29½	29½	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	2	43¾	43	43	—1
24⅜	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	2	16	16	16	
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 27
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	4	2⅜	2½	2⅜	Dec 29
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	5	23	23	23	
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec 28
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	39	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	58⅝	57	57	Dec 29
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	10	34	32½	33½	+1½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artkom	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	10	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd Gds 1 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	16	38	37	37¼	— ⅛
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	*1	68	68	68	+ 2¾
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	9	23	22½	22½	+ ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	5½	5	5	Dec 29
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	6	10	9¼	10	Dec 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	17	19⅝	18¾	19¼	+ ⅝
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
18½	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	41	40½	40½	Dec 29
94	38	Atlas Pow (3⅜g)	8	40	39½	40	+1½
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (1½g)	3	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2½	2½	2½	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	24	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	25	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ¼
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	48	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	8	12¼	12	12	+ ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	7	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	25	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅝a)	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	Dec 29
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	21	15	15	15	+ ¼
105¾	62	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	96	96	96	Dec 22
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	22	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Dec 29
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30⅞	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	37	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	29	29	29	
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	157	59¾	58	58¼	+ ¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Dec 29
69¾	22⅞	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	23	22¼	22¼	— ¾
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	11	13½	13¼	13¾	Dec 29
30¾	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	13	11	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	87	31	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	11	23¾	22½	23¾	+1⅜
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	31	13	12⅞	13	+1
28	16	Borden (1.60)	24	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
50⅜	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	17	24	23½	23½	
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ½
4½	½	Botany C M A	4	¾	¾	¾	
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (3½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
23¾	7	Bridgent Brass (⅜g)	18	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	31	15¾	18⅞	19¾	+1
53½	22	Briggs&Stratt (3½g)	1	22¼	22	22	Dec 29
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	28½	28	28½	Dec 29
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅜
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	32	9¼	9¼	9¼	+2
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	*9	26	23	26	+4¼
52⅜	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	5	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34	34	34	Dec 29
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	6	7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	19	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	7	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
18⅜	5⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	10	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	3	17⅞	17	17	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Busn Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
39	6¾	Bush Term 7% deb	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.80)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1¼)	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butts Cop&Z (.10g)	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33⅜	6	Byers Co	10	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	15¼	15½	15½	Dec 29
		C					
48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅝
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅜	1	Callahan Z-Ld	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	16	7½	7	7	+ ⅜
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	7	14½	13⅜	14	
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	32	7½	7¼	7⅜	
51⅝	28	Cannon Mills (2)	4	28½	28½	28½	
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 29
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	14½	14½	14½	
9½	2⅝	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	2	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅜
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	3	86	84½	86	+1¼
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	7	47	44½	47	+2⅜
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	26	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅝
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
48¾	19⅛	Celotex (1.20a)	9	21	19½	20¼	Dec 29
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	2	28	26	28	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	18	3¼	3	3	
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Dec 28
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (4a)	22	37¾	37	37½	+1
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	6	6⅞	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	28	28	28	Dec 29
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7	7	7	Dec 29
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2a)	50	33½	32½	33⅜	+ ⅜
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Dec 29
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	12	42¾	42	42¾	+1½
4⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	⅞	Chi & N W	33	1	1	1	+ ⅛
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	9	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ¾
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1	1	1	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	12	10⅝	10⅜	10½	Dec 29
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	4	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	16	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	3	2	2	2	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 28
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	3	Childs Co	8	4	3¾	3¾	
136¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	135	48¼	48	48	—1¼
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (.60)	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	9	City Stores	3	9	9	9	
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	18½	17¾	18	
31	17¾	Clev Cr R (2.80g)	10	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
58½	16	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	13	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
29¾	13¼	Cluett Peabody (2)	30	14½	13½	13⅝	Dec 29
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	110½	110½	110½	+1½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
58¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝g)	12	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
71¼	50½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	57½	56	57½	Dec 24
171½	163	Colo Fuel & Ir (5g)	10	15⅝	14⅝	15	
10¼	3	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	10	15⅝	14⅝	15	
36⅜	22½	Colorado Mf Sug (2)	10	17	16½	17	
115	88½	Colum Br A (1.50g)	2	18½	16½	18½	+ ¼
37	4⅝	Colum Br B (1.50g)	2	18½	16½	18½	+ ¼
97	6¼	Colum G&E (.45c)	97	6¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
168	68½	Colum Gas&El pf A (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Dec 20
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	7	13	11¾	13	+ ¼
41½	18½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	27	27	27	Dec 20
135¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	67	67	67	+2
39¼	30¾	Comi Credit (4a)	6	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	81	81	81	Dec 24
80¼	34	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	5	36½	36	36	
130	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Dec 21
31¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	25	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
90	37	Comwith & Sou	90	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	4	38¼	38¼	39¼	— ¼
30	10	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5½	+ ¼
98⅜	60½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	21½	21½	21½	
90	50	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 28
107½	90	Consol Aircraft (½g)	73	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
52¼	26½	First Nat Strs (2½)	3	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
46¾	11½	Flintkote (1)	5	15⅜	15	15	+ ⅛
58⅜	22	Florence Sto (3.40g)	2	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
39½	15	Florsheim Sh A (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec 29
9⅞	1½	Follansbee	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
58	27	Food Mach (2½a)	10	29	29	29	+ ½
54½	11½	Foster Wheeler	12	15¾	15¾	15¾	
18⅜	2¾	Francisco Sug	9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	18	Freeport Sul (2)	4	22⅜	21½	21½	
		D					
18½	6	Davega Stores (¾)	3	6⅝	6½	6½	Dec 29
24	12½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	Dec 29
27	19½	Deere & Co	33	23	21¾	21¾	— ¼
31¾	20⅞	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
29	8	Diesel-Wem-Gil (2g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
58⅜	13	Dei & Hudson	10	15	14¼	14¼	
24½	5	Del Lack & W	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	1¾	Den & Rio G W pf	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
148½	88⅜	Detroit Edison (8g)	6	93¼	93¼	93¼	Dec 29
78¼	29½	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	3	32½	29½	30½	Dec 29
36½	18¼	Diamond Match (1a)	20	20¾	19¾	20¾	Dec 29
40½	30	Diam A Mat pf (1½a)	3	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
9	5¾	Diam T Mot (1)	14	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
29	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	12	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
98⅜	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Dec 29
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1½a)	21	14½	13⅜	13⅜	Dec 24
46¾	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	12	17¾	17½	17½	Dec 29
57¼	35	Dome Mines (3½g)	*48	55½	54	54	+ ⅝
12⅜	5	Dominion Stores	2	6	6	6	Dec 29
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	57	39⅜

Business and Industry

Economists See Bottom of Trade Slump in First Half of 1938

Commerce and Finance

ICC States Erie Can Meet Charges On Current Basis

WASHINGTON (AP)—A majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the Erie Railroad Company, on the basis of present and prospective earnings, can reasonably be expected to meet its fixed charges without reducing them through a judicial reorganization.

The I. C. C. made this decision in authorizing the Erie to borrow $6,006,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

One commissioner, Charles D. Mahaffie, dissented. He said:

"While I hope the majority prove right, I am unable to concur in the certificate required by the statute that the applicant, 'on the basis of present and prospective earnings, may reasonably be expected to meet its fixed charges without reduction thereof through judicial reorganization.'"

In another order issued, the I. C. C. gave final approval to acquisition by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company of control of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) and the Erie Railroads.

The I. C. C. tentatively approved the Chesapeake & Ohio's application early this month, but withheld final approval until the railroad agreed to acquire and operate two short lines if ordered to do so by the commission. The lines are the Middletown & Unionville in New York State and the Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis in Illinois.

The C. & O. will acquire control of the Nickel Plate and Erie through purchase of stock. All three of the railroads are a part of the vast railroad empire created by the late Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland.

In acquiring control of the Nickel Plate and the Erie, the C. & O. will take over from the Virginia Transportation Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary, 25,100 shares of Nickel Plate common stock, 151,405 shares of Erie first preferred, 60,195 shares of Erie second preferred, and 769,800 shares of Erie common. From the Alleghany Corporation the C. & O. will acquire 167,000 shares of Nickel Plate Common and 215,000 shares of Erie common. These interests amount to 57.02 per cent of Nickel Plate and 55.68 per cent of Erie securities having full voting power.

The Erie proposes to use its RFC loan to pay maturing obligations and taxes.

The I. C. C. ordered that, in addition to securities offered as collateral for the loan, it be secured further by the unrestricted endorsement and guaranty of the C. & O.

SEC Promotes Three Staff Members To Higher Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission announces three important promotions under the merit system. Executive assistant to the chairman, Milton Katz, was advanced to the post of special counsel on the staff of the general counsel, with particular reference to problems arising under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Edwin A. Sheridan, supervisor of information research, succeeds Mr. Katz as executive assistant to the chairman, and James Allen, assistant supervisor, has been made supervisor of information research.

Selection of the executive assistant to the chairman as special counsel to deal with utility problems by the commission is seen as an indication of the importance of work ahead.

The Electric Bond and Share case is yet to be determined by the United States Supreme Court, and discussions between President Roosevelt and utility executives progressing, developments are expected to make a practical administration of the Holding Company Act of exceptional importance.

Mr. Katz is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School and is a member of the New York bar. He came to the SEC in 1935.

Mr. Sheridan, a former newspaperman, has been with the commission as supervisor of information research since 1934.

Mr. Allen has been assistant supervisor of information research with the commission since 1934.

Buys Boston Exchange Seat

Rhoades & Co. has purchased a seat on the Boston Exchange. The firm also holds memberships on the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and principal commodity exchanges.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 144

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Saturday, January 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

New C. & O. Head

By a Staff Artist

George D. Brooke
Elected President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

George D. Brooke Elected President Chesapeake & Ohio

CLEVELAND (AP) — George D. Brooke, 35 years a railroad man, has been elected president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, most profitable unit of the network built up by the Van Sweringen brothers and now controlled by Robert R. Young and associates.

Mr. Brooke, 59, succeeds W. J. Harahan. Virginia-born, Mr. Brooke was C. & O. general manager, 1926-1930, vice-president, 1930-1936, and became executive vice-president last December.

The election of Mr. Brooke by C. & O. directors is the first major appointment in the "Van Sweringen" railroads since the Young group obtained control. Financial circles looked upon the selection of an operating, rather than non-operating, president as perhaps indicative of the new management's procedure.

Mr. Harahan also was president of the Nickel Plate Railroad and of the Pere Marquette, C. & O. subsidiary. While directors of these two roads did not meet, responsible sources indicated Mr. Brooke's election to their presidency was not improbable since he has been vice-president of all three. Several of the C. & O. directors serve the other two roads as well.

Only two weeks ago the C. & O. obtained conditional approval from the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain direct, rather than indirect control (through the Virginia Transportation Company) of the Nickel Plate and Erie Railroads. Charles E. Denney has been Erie president since 1929.

Mr. Brooke, whose brother, Richard, is C. & O. general manager with headquarters at Richmond, Va., also was named a director.

Coop's Seek Duty Cuts Under Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Co-operative League of the U. S. A. is expected to file with the State Department specific data on certain commodities manufactured by the English "coops" the tariff on which the league feels should be reduced under the proposed trade pact with Great Britain within the next few weeks.

This is apparently due to the fact that the British "coops" are big buyers of American farm products. This information has been given out by E. R. Bowen, managing director of the league.

Mr. Bowen said that the league about the middle of December had filed with the State Department the following resolution:

"The Consumers Co-operative Movement believes in reciprocal trading and requests that the State Department study the possibilities of reducing tariffs on products manufactured by the co-operative wholesales of Great Britain, inasmuch as the British co-operative wholesales are the largest individual purchasers of American farm products."

Pictures of Panay Sinking Released

NEW YORK (AP)—The photographic story of the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay by Japanese bombs—a story of gallantly futile resistance before the Stars and Stripes sank with the stricken warcraft in the slow waters of the Yangtse—has been put before the American public today.

It has had a preview before a small group of picture executives and reporters.

In a dispassionate monotone, Newsreel Cameraman Norman Alley explained his extraordinary pictorial record of a 20-minute incident across the world which threatened grave rupture between Washington and Tokyo until complete Japanese apologies were accepted by this Government.

Sues U. S. on Cancellation Of Ocean Mail Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—Munson Line trustees filed suit in the court of claims against the United States for $2,226,260.94 for alleged damages caused by cancellation of foreign ocean mail contracts awarded under the Merchant Marine Act of 1928.

Trustees Edward P. Farley and Morton L. Fearey said the suit was a "protective action" because the company had been unable to reach an out-of-court agreement with the maritime commission. They said they still hoped to reach a peaceful settlement.

1938 to Be Big Year for Trade Pacts, Hull Feels

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull is arranging to devote much of 1938 to the negotiation of trade agreements. The new year, he believes, will prove the most important in this line since the first such agreement was signed with Cuba in 1934.

Negotiations for six pacts designed to expand commerce will be in progress in 1938, including those with the United State's two biggest customers, Canada and the United Kingdom.

The State Department already has announced it "contemplates" such bargaining with those countries, and with Venezuela and Turkey.

Czechoslovakian Treaty Due

In addition, notice of intention to negotiate has been given with regard to Ecuador and Czechoslovakia. The talks with Czechoslovakia are already well along. Although some difficulty has been encountered in negotiating, tariff reductions on Czechoslovakian manufactured products, particularly shoes, conclusion of the agreement may be expected within a few months.

The highlight of the 1938 effort will be the conversations with the United Kingdom. The talks with Canada, another good customer, are less important because an agreement already exists with that country and is to be amplified.

The State Department has published a long list of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom, to serve as a guide in selecting the products to be included in the bargaining. Congress has empowered the executive branch of the government to reduce tariffs as much as 50 per cent in return for concessions from foreign countries.

Treaty with Italy Possible

It is possible that in 1938 announcement will be made of resumption of negotiations with Italy. In 1935, the State Department issued notice of intention to negotiate with that country; written statements were received and oral hearings held; but Italy's entrance into the Italo-Abyssinian war rendered the negotiations inactive.

Trade agreements have been signed with 16 countries, Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Colombia, Canada, Honduras, The Netherlands and Colonies, Switzerland, Nicaragua, Guatemala, France and Colonies except Morocco, Finland, Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Successful conclusion of the accords scheduled for 1938 will bring the number to 21. In that event just about half the foreign trade of the United States will be covered by trade agreements.

Bennett Starts Action in Real Estate 'Swindle'

NEW YORK (AP)—Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., announced indictment of 39 persons and 12 corporations in what he called a $2,000,000 Long Island real estate swindle.

Mr. Bennett said the victims, many of whom were struggling immigrants living in the mill towns of New Jersey, Conecticut and Massachusetts and in the mining communities of Pennsylvania, were fleeced of their live savings.

The grand jury, which found that lots in a scrub-oak wasteland on Long Island were sold at fabulous prices on the promise that an attractive development would spring up, recommended that the case be referred to postal authorities for further investigation.

During the inquiry by his office one of the principals committed suicide in New Jersey.

"Victims were high-pressured into a state bordering upon hysteria," Mr. Bennett said. "Foreign language newspapers operated by leaders in Slovak-American life hailed this community as a piece of the homeland in American where native customs and costumes would be revived; where the native language would be used; where mill workers and tenement dwellers would find an ideal community life with their families and where everyone would be given employment at jobs paying not less than $35 a week."

Experts See Trade Recession End First Half of Next Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—The best thing the government could do for business recovery would be to tame down its press agents, Prof. Albert Gailord Hart, of the University of Chicago, told the American Economic Association, closing its annual convention here today in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. He held that "publicity about government measures for the aid of business, especially if exaggerated, did much damage and might outweigh the good effects of the measures themselves.

"This is beautifully illustrated by the administration's present campaign to revive building by lowering costs," he said. "More building would be a very good thing, and if building costs were lower there would be more; but if the government comes out with an announcement that it aims to make building cheaper next season, it checks building and planning at the present, for people believe then that they can save money by waiting.

"If in due time we get our cost reduction, the temporary damage will have been worth while, but if the cost reduction campaign fails, which is certainly possible, it will leave us worse off than if no false hopes had been raised.

Agents Claim Too Much

"The ultimate benefit would be no less and the immediate damage much smaller if the advance publicity campaign did not claim so much—and the same type of reasoning applies to many types of government intervention. The best contribution the Government could make to a resumption of business recovery would be to teach its press agents to understate, rather than exaggerate, the probable effects of proposed measures."

Ten other learned bodies met simultaneously with the American Economic Association, among them the American Statistical Association, the high light of whose meeting was an address by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known financial authority and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, who saw the bottom of the business recession near, holding that this would be reached in the first half of 1938. Meanwhile he urged a rapprochement between government and the electrical utilities, declaring that the Government could recreate confidence if it would. The recession was due to a breakdown of confidence in the Government's policies regarding taxation, labor and fiscal affairs, he held.

"Our prospects of recovery in 1938 depend upon the degree of cooperation, tolerance and good will that may be developed in the relationship of government, labor and business," he continued. "The grim fact is that in three short months we have lost most of the gains of the past three years, and if we are to win them back, the process of recovery must get under way and begin a strong advance reasonably early in 1938."

Asks Utility-U. S. Peace

Colonel Ayres held that the chief problem of recovery lay in what happens to business abroad, saying if it declined abroad, his forecast was too optimistic. The key to recovery, however, was in the United States, he declares, and chiefly in the electrical industries.

"There must be a treaty of peace between the Government and the utilities," he added. "Neither side must insist upon extreme concessions. A working solution must be arrived at."

Lionel D. Edie, president of Lionel D. Edie & Co., economic consultant, another speaker, saw the business situation clearing up next year, largely through the elimination of excessive inventories. He held that the causes of the slump were to be found in the inventory build-up between the middle of 1936 and the period when the recession began to make itself felt, and placed the inventory excessive at $6,000,000,000, of which he attributed one third to price mark-ups. He saw the "bull market" inventory as contrasted with the present "bear market" as a primary influence in the recession.

Mr. Edie believed the retail trade would liquidate successfully its inventory in January, but was not so optimistic regarding the durable consumers' industries, which he characterized as "the worst spot." Liquidation in this field had scarcely begun and would not be completed before April, he said, although steel products might have an upward swing early in 1938.

It might take six months to liquidate the manufacturing industry, he held.

"Colossal" Inventory Error

Retail prices and raw material prices will be very quick to adjust themselves," he added, "but durable goods prices on manufacturing commodities will find it difficult to adjust themselves to the lower price swing."

Business men made a "colossal error" in their calculations this year, mainly in inventories, he said, adding that "they were misled by economists predicting inflation and failed to realize the great shift in monetary policy."

"Furthermore, the planners in Washington were just as bad," he said, "because they were probably just as much surprised at consequences of their act with respect to monetary policy as anybody else."

Labor's contribution to the recession, Mr. Edie said, came more from deterioration of efficiency than from higher wage rates.

"The most important thing in 1938 in this respect must be the restoration of efficiency," he held.

Mr. Edie saw 1938 as a good year to build houses.

"It will be marked by lower prices in steel, automobiles, building materials and farm implements," he said, "and higher prices in raw materials, thus producing a restoration of balance between the two groups. Labor costs will be brought down through an increase in productivity."

Mr. Edie estimated a decline of between 15 and 20 per cent in the cost of building materials.

"I should be greatly surprised if during 1938 we don't see a very important turn in the business situation," he said. "My guess is it will come in the first half of the year."

'Photographic Tellers' Machines Record Deposit Slips and Checks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Photographic tellers," machines which record automatically deposit slips and checks inserted by bank customers, have been installed by two New York City financial institutions in an effort to protect clerks against the burden of rush hours and to save depositors the necessity of standing in line for long periods.

Installed at offices of the Irving Trust Company and the Sterling National Bank and Trust Company, the equipment is operated by depositors themselves and was described by officials as so simple that "even a bank vice-president can work it."

Takes Photographs

When a customer wishes to make a deposit, he drops his slip into a slot and then inserts the checks, one by one, in the same manner. As each item passes through the machine it is photographed upon a strip of film. When the business day closes, the bank teller records every item again, consulting the photographed material in case of dispute.

One hundred items a minute can be passed through the recording machine. The device handles only check deposits, because the photographing of United States currency is forbidden by law.

When the question of displacement of employees was brought up, bank officials said that while the machine could be regarded as a labor-saving device, it was not intended to be a substitute for the regular personnel. Increased accuracy, beter service to customers and less pressure upon tellers justified the installation, they added.

Installed in Lobbies

The photographic tellers are not intended as night depositories, and are installed in bank lobbies to be used only during the business hours of the day.

Lines of depositors waiting patiently before a teller's window gave an engineer of the Recordak Corporation the idea of planning a photographic device that would eliminate the necessity of wasting time in such fashion.

Observing that many depositors had only a few checks to hand through the window, but that they had to wait while some clerk had a pay roll made up or a talkative customer passed the time of day with the teller, he planned to meet the need of the busy person. The "photographic teller" was the result.

American-Hawaiian Steamship

NEW YORK—Report of American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and subsidiary for 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1937, subject to year-end adjustments, shows profit of $130,737 after expenses, depreciation, etc., and after $158,583 expenses incident to maritime strike, but before federal income taxes, comparing with profit of $719,170 in the first 11 months of 1936. November profit was $39,757 before federal income taxes comparing with loss of $263,405 in November, 1936.

Trade Board Head Asks Politics To Clean Own House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Politics should clean its own house before essaying to take the mote out of others' eyes, in the opinion of Percy C. Magnus, who today begins another term as president of the New York Board of Trade, one of the most important organizations of its kind in the United States.

Meanwhile it is the duty of American business—"that great national blessing which opened the country, built its magnificent cities, created manufacturing establishments that provided every necessity, convenience and even luxury"—to protect itself against excessive taxation and governmental interference, he told a meeting of his board of directors on the occasion of his re-induction as the body's head at the Vanderbilt Hotel here last night.

Pot Calls Kettle Black

"American politics, which, to our shame, has blotted our national escutcheon, points the accusing finger," he said. "American politics, which but a few short years ago not only permitted, but waxed fat upon, the 'red light' districts and the criminal gangs; American politics, which invaded the capitols of practically every state of our union, smearing with smudged fingers and adding the stench of corruption to . . . scandal; American politics, which has crept into the portals of the Federal Government itself, now sets itself up as prosecutor, judge and jury to pass upon the sins of business whose record shows that American standards of living are the highest in the world.

"Government officials have gone out into the highways and by ways—have beaten the bushes—shouting forth the imaginary sins of business. With smooth and cajoling phrases, like 'soak-the-rich' and 'share-the-wealth,' planting seeds of hate, politicians are bringing business to its knees.

Taxation 'Monstrous'

"Taxation of such monstrous proportions, taking 20 per cent of our national wealth, is the result. Undistributed profits taxes, capital gains taxes, franchise taxes, have been hurled at business with devastating effect. Government competition, Government interference, Government regulation, has substituted the cajolery of politicians for the organizing ability of American business men.

"Now we see a new assault upon business. After six years of telling business that it did not know how to conduct its own affairs, the Government stepped in to run the economy of this country. The business man is now accused of causing the failure of the politicians."

Mr. Magnus saw "one bright ray of hope," on the horizon.

Business men are beginning to fight back," he said. "They have learned that there is no patriotism in adhering to a philosophy of destruction.

"The fight to save America has just begun."

The meeting praised Mr. Magnus for his work and he was urged to accept another term, the directors voicing the belief that the emergency was not yet over and that he should continue in control. His re-election was unaimous.

New Deal Critic

Keystone

Percy C. Magnus
Re-elected Head of New York Board of Trade

U. S. to Continue Buying of Silver Through January

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced the Treasury had agreed to continue buying silver from Canada, China and Mexico at least through January.

The Mexican arrangement for January had been disclosed earlier this week. Mr. Morgenthau said the same treatment would be extended to Canada.

He also announced that the long-standing agreement by which the United States promised to buy silver from China with that nation buying gold from the United States had been extended until July 1, 1938.

The Secretary said the Mexican and Canadian agreements merely provide that the United States will buy up to fixed amounts of newly mined silver from those countries, at prices to be determined next month.

In the last year the price has been 45 cents an ounce, compared with 77.57 cents an ounce the Treasury pays for new silver mined in the United States.

This domestic price expires Dec. 31, unless extended by President Roosevelt.

In the last three years the United States has also purchased silver from many countries other than those covered by the present announcement, but Mr. Morgenthau said no formal understanding guided those purchases. This was taken by some to indicate a possibility that next month's foreign silver purchases may not be limited to the three countries with which understandings have been extended.

The amount of silver to be obtained by this country under the extended arrangement with China was not indicated, nor were figures disclosed in past purchases since the Treasury keeps its transactions in the metal secret.

The original Chinese silver understanding was effected in May, 1936. An extension of this, including the agreement whereby China would trade the metal for this country's gold, was announced last July 9 by Secretary Morgenthau and Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, who was then in Washington.

A LOGICAL TIME
to review your estate

BECAUSE of the changing conditions of the past twelve months, it is more than ever sound business practice for you to take inventory of your estate at the end of the year. Just what have been the changes? What do they mean to you as a property owner? The answer to these questions will permit you to plan wisely for the future.

REVIEW YOUR WILL

A will can seldom be considered a final expression of one's wishes as long as the maker lives. Does your will fit conditions as they are today? Your family lawyer will tell you. He can also show you how to make any necessary changes.

REVIEW YOUR INVESTMENTS

Have changing conditions made it more difficult for you to invest your money safely and productively? This Company is fully qualified to care for your investments for you as Trustee, Agent or Custodian, at moderate cost.

REVIEW YOUR LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance is an important factor in offsetting the increasing cost of estate settlement. Your life underwriter will be glad to review your present life insurance and help you determine the adequacy of its protection.

REVIEW YOUR TAXES

Present tax schedules on estates may necessitate adjustments in bequests you have made by will. It is advisable to determine without delay how your property will be affected by the higher inheritance tax schedules. Our officers specializing in taxation can help you do this.

A review of these matters may suggest that it would be to your advantage to use the fiduciary services of Old Colony Trust Company. Our officers are always ready to confer with you at your convenience.

Upon request, we shall be glad to send a copy of our booklet,
"WILLS AND TRUSTS."

OLD COLONY
TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation *Member Federal Reserve System*

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Exchange Votes 11 P. C. Rise In Brokerage Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—A boost of about 11 per cent in brokers' charges to customers for the purchase and sale of securities has been authorized by the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, following two weeks of balloting on the question by members.

A majority of members voted for the increase, but because the majority was not large enough under the exchange's rules governing such matters, the governing committee acted as arbiter and ruled the amendments covering the increases formally approved. They will become effective Jan. 3.

There were 523 votes cast in favor of the boost and 413 against it. Under the exchange constitution, an adverse vote of more than 350 members on a vital amendment automatically returns it to the governing committee. Ultimate approval requires a two-thirds vote by the committee.

Monthly Service Charge

In this amendment, provision was also made for an increase of approximately 5 per cent in the charges of members for execution of orders for other members.

By a vote of 590 to 341 the members adopted an amendment under which members shall make a monthly service charge on small and inactive accounts. The amount of the charge is left to the discretion of the brokers.

Also approved was a provision that members who hold memberships in other exchanges may charge whatever rates the other markets prescribe.

The total number of members who voted on the fee increase proposal was 948 out of a total membership of 1375. Exchange spokesmen pointed out that the actual vote against the plan was only about 30 per cent of the whole membership.

Minimum 3 Cents a Share

The new schedule provides, on 100 share lot transactions, for a minimum charge of 3 cents a share on issues selling between 50 cents and $1; 5 cents a share on those between $1 and $2, and an additional 1 cent a share for each $1 increase in value, up to 13 cents for shares between $9 and $10.

That becomes the base rate to which is added 1 cent for each additional $10 of the price of the share.

For ten share unit stocks, the method is the same, but starts at 6 cents a share for those between $1 and $2.

Adoption of the plan was marked up in exchange circles as a victory for a group of members who, for more than two years, fought determinedly to bring the question before the "house." It also marks the first general change in the commission structure since 1924.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Jan.	8.11	8.16	8.11	8.16	+.05
Mar.	8.22	8.25	8.18	8.25	+.05
May	8.29	8.34	8.24	8.34	+.08
July	8.33	8.40	8.32	8.40	+.06
Oct.	8.39	8.46	8.37	8.46	+.10
Dec.	8.44	8.47	8.42	8.47	+.05

	Liverpool				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Jan.	4.60	4.63	4.60	4.62	—.02
Mar.	4.64	4.67	4.64	4.67	—.01
May	4.71	4.73	4.71	4.73	—.01
July	4.75	4.76	4.75	4.76	—.02

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Pe- Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Commonwealth G & E Cos 6% pf	$2.50	Dec. 28	Nov. 29
Freiheofer Bak ng Co 7% pf	$6	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Middle States Telephone Co of Illinois 7% pf	$2.62 ½	Dec. 1	.....
Signal Mountain Portland Cement Co 8% pf	$3	Dec. 22	.....
Strathmore Pap Co 6% pf	$1.75	Dec. 27	Dec. 24

Extra

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Asphalt Roof Corp 6% pf	$2	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Amer S & T Co (Wash. D C)	$2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Balfour Building Inc vtc	$2 ea	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Calif Pac Utl & Trust Co (San Fran)	$2	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Hershey Choc Corp cv pf	$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Nat Bk of Pottstown (Penna)	$1	Dec. 31	.....
New Britain Nat Bk (Conn)	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
Lock Joint Pipe Co	$2	Dec. 27	.....
Rhode Island Elec Prot Co	$5	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Roos Brothers Inc (Del)	37½c	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Tompkins County T Co (Ithaca, N Y)	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 14

Increased

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Early & Daniel Co	75c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Lane Co Inc	$1.50	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
New Orleans Cold Stor & Ware'g Co Ltd	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 11
Rochester Captl Cp	35c	Jan. 15	Jan 10
Submarine Sig Co	$1.50	Dec 24	Dec. 20

Resumed

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Butler Mfg Co	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 22
Howe Scale Co	$2	Dec. 27	Dec. 18
McNeel Marble Co 6% 1 pf	$1.50	.....	Dec. 24
Strathmore Pap Co 6% pf	$1.50	Dec. 27	Dec. 24

Initial

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Alaska Pac Mines	8c	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Underwriters Trust Co (New York)	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 27

Irregular

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Bow-Bilt Bdhrs A	$3	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Electric Prod (Pa)	75c	Dec. 28	Dec. 24

Reduced

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Arlington Mills	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Penn Ia (Phil)	$4 pf $1	Jan. 3	Dec. 27

Special

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Asphalt Roof	$813	Dec. 28	Dec. 21

Regular

Company	Per Rate	Pay- riod able	Hldrs. of Record
Albemarle Paper Mfg 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Amer S&T Co (Wash. D C)	$2 Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Amer Stove Co	50c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Am Asphalt Roof 2d Do 6% pf	$2 .. $1.50 Q	Dec. 28 Dec. 28	Dec. 21 Dec. 21
Am Can Co	$1 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Am L&Traction Co pf	30c Q 37½c Q	Feb. 1 Feb. 1	Jan. 15 Jan. 15
Automatic Instrument 6% conv pf	60c S	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Belt RR & Stk Yds	75c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf	75c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Boston Edison Co	$2 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Butler Mfg Co. 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Chain Store Prod Cor $1.50 conv pf 37½c Q		Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Coml Inv Corp $1.25 com conv pf 43¾c Q		Jan. 5	Dec. 20
Conestoga N Bk (Lancaster Pa)	$1.20 ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Crowell Pub Co. 7% pf	$3.50 S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Doeckman Co	35c Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
E Scranton State Bk Scranton Pa)	50c S	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Ely & Walker D G Co 1st pf	$3.50 S	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Do 2d pf	$3 S	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
First Natl Bk & Tr Co (Greenfield, Mass)	20c S	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Gachin Gold Ltd 70c pf	17c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Gardner-Denver pf 75c Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
General Tr of Canada (Montreal) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Hartfd St Boil I&I	40c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Hersh Choc Corp 75c Q		Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Do cv pf	$1 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Home Natl Bk (Meriden, Conn)	50c S	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Kalamazoo Vege Parch Co	15c Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Lane BryantInc pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Lib NB (Wash DC)	$2.50 S	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Lisk Mfg Co	$1	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
May Dept Stores	75c Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
M-A-C Pl Inc (Prov,RI) pf	60c ..	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Masbk H Inc 6% lpf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
McCall Corp	37½c ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mechanicks' Nat Bank Concord N. H.)	$5 S	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
Mission Oil Co	$2.65 ..	Jan. 20	Jan. 3
NashGu&CPT¼pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
National Bk of Pottstown (Pa)	$1.50 S	Dec. 31	.....
Nat Cen Bk of Balt	$3 S	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
New Britain Nat Bank (Conn)	$4 S	Jan. 3	Dec. 28
New Eng Fund	18c ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
NHaNBk(PrimeNH)	$2.50 S	Jan. 31	Dec. 27
Nthn Okla Gas 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	.....
Northern Nat Bk (Duluth Minn)	$3 S	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Oriental Con Mining Co	50c ..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Packer Advertising	$1 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Panhandle E Pipe L 6 pf A & B	$1 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Pantex Pressing Mach Inc, 16 pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Paterson & Hud River R R Co	$1.75 ..	Jan. 7	Jan. 3
Pelham H Co vtc	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Phila Elec $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Puritan Ice Co. 8½pf	$4 S	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Reading Co.	50c Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 13
Regent Co vtc	$1 ..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
R Isld E Protectv	$1.50 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Roos Bros Inc. (Del)	$1.62½ Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Savings Bk & Tr Co. (Richmond, Va.)	75c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Seattle Tr & Sav B	50c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Simon (H) & Sons	50c ..	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Do 7% pf	$3.50 S	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Spicer Mfg Corp pf	75c Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Submarine Sig Co	$1.50 ..	Dec. 24	Dec. 20
Superior W L & P Co. 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Super-Corp of Am Tr Shares, Ser C	22c ..	Dec. 31	..
do Ser D	22½c ..	Dec. 31	..
Thatcher Mfg	$3.60 conv pf	90c Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Thomson Elec W	$1.50 ..	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
Tompkins Co Tr Co (Ithaca, N.Y.)	50c Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Trusteed Am Bank Shares B	9-10c Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
United Light & Rys do 7% pf	$8 1-3c M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
do 7 ½ pf	$8 1-3c M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
do 7% pf	$8 1-3c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 6.36% pf	53c M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
do 6.36% pf	53c M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
do 6.36% pf	53c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 4% pf	50c M	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
do 6% pf	50c M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
do 6% pf	50c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warwick Co v t c	$1 ..	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Washington Gas Lt com	30c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
do$4.50 conv pf $1.12½ Q		Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Western P & St Co of Calif. 7% pf	39c S	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Wilson & Co pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Woburn Nat Bk (Woburn, Mass).	$3 ..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Working Sav Bk & Tr Co. (Pitts)	$1 S	Dec. 31	Dec. 27

*Payable in one-year 3 per cent notes.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '42-'40 June	100.8	100.8	100.9
3 3½s '46-'43	107.4	107.4	107.4
3 3¼s '46-'44	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 4s '54-'44	113	113	113
8 2¾s '47-'45	103.28	103.26	103.28
5 2½s '45	102.16	102.16	102.16
9 3¼s '56-'46	110.18	110.18	110.18
29 3s '48-'46	108.8	108.8	108.9
10 3½s '49-'46	105.27	105.27	105.27
2 4¼s '52-'47 reg	116.18	116.18	116.18
14 2¾s '51-'34	102.1	101.28	102.1
58 2½s '53-'49	99.30	99.18	99.19
4 2¾s '54-'51	100.31	100.31	100.31
9 3s '55-'51	104	103.30	102.30
7 2½s '60-'55	101.20	101.20	101.20
5 2½s '60-'55 reg	101.24	101.24	101.24
7 2¾s '59-'56	106.30	106.27	106.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-'42	103.24	103.24	103.24
2 3¼s '47-'42	102.13	102.13	102.13
1 3½s '64-'44	103.23	103.23	103.23

Home Owners' Loan

3 2¾s '49-'39	101.19	101.19	101.19
4 3s '52-'44	103.19	103.19	103.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	54	54	54
7 Alleghany 5s '44	72½	72	72
7 Alleghany 5s '49	61½	61½	61½
4 Alleghany 5s '50 pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	92	92	92
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93½	92½	92½
37 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103½	102¾
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
16 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
8 Am T & T 3½s '56	101	100¾	100¾
3 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101	101	101
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	93½	93	93¼
16 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	103½	103¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	37	36¼	37
4 Arm Del 4s '57	86	86	86
4 Arm Del 4s '55	86¾	86½	86¾
36 AT & SF 4s '95	109¾	109	109
2 AT & SF 4s 1995-55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	22	22	22
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	95	95	95
2 A C Line 4½s '64	76	76	76
4 A C Line 5s '45	87	86¼	87
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	30	30	30
2 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 B & O rfg 5s '95	45¼	45¼	45¼
13 B & O 1st 5s '48	79½	79¼	79½
14 B & O rfg 5s '95	39¾	38½	38½
13 B & O 5s '96 P	38½	38	38¼
9 B & O 5s 2000 D	38¼	37¾	38¼
36 B & O cv 4½s '60	31¼	30½	31½
7 B & O 4s '48	77	77	77
16 B & O 5s S W '50	59½	59¼	59½
1 B & O 4s T C '59	53	53	53
9 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
10 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	136½	136½	136½
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	100	100
24 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92½	92¼	92¼
7 Boston & Me 5s '67	43¼	41	43¼
10 Boston & Me 4½s JJ'61	40¼	40	40¼
1 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	6½	6½	6½
4 Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
24 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	102½	103
61 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	51¼	48½	51
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93½	93½	93¾
17 Buf R&P 4½s '57	41½	39¾	41½
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	9	9	9
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116½	116½	116½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
6 Can Pac 5s '54	100¼	100	100
10 Can Pac 4¼s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	97	97	97
24 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86½	86½
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Cen New Eng 4s '61	43	43	43
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	70	70	70
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	98¾	98½	98½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	29	29	29
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	59	8½	59
5 C&O 4½s '92	121	121	121
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95½	95	95½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	26½	26½	26½
13 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	110¾	110	110
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	108	108
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	74¼	73½	73½
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	90	90	90
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	104	104	104
2 Clev Nn Term 5½s'72	105¾	105¾	105¾
27 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	92	91	91
1 Col & So 4½s 80	45½	45½	45½
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92	92
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	16½	16½	16½
21 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	7	7	7
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¼	4¼	4¼
35 CRI&P 4s 34	18¾	17½	18
4 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¾	8½	8½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	106	106	106
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108½	109
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	100	100	100
7 Childs Co 5s 43	56¾	56¼	56½
33 Cinn Gas & El 3½s 66	103	102¾	103
49 Chic Gt West 4s 59	16¾	16	16¼
8 Chi I & L 4s 47	11¼	11¼	11¼
47 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11¾	11	11¼
51 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
17 CM&StP 4½s 89C	29	29	29
1 CM&StP 4½s 89E	27½	27½	27½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18¼	18¼	18¼
30 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¾	5½	5¾
2 Chi&NW gen 4½s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
13 Chi & NW 4s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Col & Tol 6s '55	111½	111½	111½
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95¼	94¾	95¼
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99½	99½	99½
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
8 Con Coal Del 5s '60	53	53	53
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	103	103
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	97½	96¾	97½
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
5 Consum Pow 4½s '70	102	102	102
4 Consum Pow 4½s '58	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104	104	104
7 Crane Co 2½s '51	99	99	99
1 Crown Will 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	35	35
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44	44	44
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49½	47½	48½
20 Del P & L 4½s '71	106½	106½	106½
15 D & R West 5s '55	6½	6½	6½
11 D & R G West 5s '78	8½	8½	8½
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
27 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Duluth SSS&A 5s '27	21½	21½	21½
27 Duquesne L 4½s '67	104	104	104
3 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	102	102	102
24 Erie rfg 5s '67	43¾	43	43¾
45 Erie rfg 5s '75	43½	43¼	43¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	85½	85½	85½
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	84¾	84½	84½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	81	81	81
1 Erie & Jer 5s '58	106½	106½	106½
1 Erie Gene 6s '87	104	104	104
7 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	102¾	101¾	101¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
11 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	102½	102	102
8 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	94	94	94
11 Goodrich 5s '65	91½	90¾	90¾
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	89	89	89
2 Gt Nor 4½s '70 D	89	89	89
15 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89	88¾	88¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	110½	110½	110½
49 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	103¾	103¾
57 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '57	78	77¾	77¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	89½	85	85
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	118½	118½	118½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	29½	30
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	83¼	82¼	82¼
6 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	32½	32½	32½
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108¾	108½	108¾
9 Ill Cen 4s '52	54	53	54
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	41½	41½	41½
7 Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
1 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	38	35	35
20 ICaCSL&NO 5s '63A	42¾	42¾	43½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	39	39	39
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
5 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	104¾	104¼	104½
21 Interb RTr rfg 5s 63	50¼	49½	50¼
8 Interlake Iron 4s '47	70	70	70
14 Int Gt Nor 4s '52	83	83	83
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	17¾	17¾	17½
29 Int Hydro El 6s 44	89	88¼	89
1 Int Paper 6s 55	70	70	70
3 Int Rys C A 5½s 47	94	94	94
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	66¾	66¾	66¾
22 Int T&T 5s 55	61	60¾	61
5 Iowa Sen rfg 4s 51	2½	2½	2½
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	97	96¾	97
1 KCFIS & Mem 4s36	28½	26½	26½
1 KCFT&M4s 36 ctf	26	26	26
1 K C South 5s 50	61	61	61
2 K S South 3s 50	68½	68¾	68½
1 Kentuck Cen 4s 87	108½	108½	108½
3 Koppers Co 4s 51	100½	100½	100½
5 Kresge Found 3½s 47	85½	85½	85½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58	57	57
1 Las Gas 5½s 60 D	57	57	57
16 L S & M S 3½s 97	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Leh & NENng 4s 65A	94	94	94
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 33	73	73	73
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	30	30	30
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31½	31½	31½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	28½	28	28
7 Liquid Carb 4s '47	104½	104½	104½
6 Loews 3½s '46	96½	96½	96½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86	86	86
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87	86¾	86¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003-B	100¼	100½	100½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89½
3 Manh Ry 4s '90	24	24	24
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	98½	98¼	98½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 MilEIRy&L 5s '61 B	99¾	93¾	99¾
2 M & St L 4s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	12	12
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	45½	45½	45½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	22	22	22
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	38	38	38
28 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
9 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21¾	20½	21¾
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20½	20¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	20¾	21½
11 Mo Pac 4s '81	21½	20¾	21½
73 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¼	7	7½
1 Mon WPaPb5 4½s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	60	60	60
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	48	47¾	48
7 Nassau El 4s '51	70½	70½	70½
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	104	104
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¼	123½	123¼
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	95½	95½	95¼
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95½	95½	95½
25 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	73½	73¼	73¼
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65	65	65
20 NYC cn 4s '98	82¼	82	82¼
28 NYC 3½s '52	82¾	82	82¾
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	64¼	64¼	64¼
10 Ohio Ed 4s'65	102½	102	102
2 Ohio Ed 4s'67	101¾	101¼	101¾
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	101	101	101
50 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105	104¾	105
2 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	109	108¾	108⅝
17 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	103½	103½	103½
13 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	83½	82½	82½
5 Pen P&L 4½s'61	101	101	101
2 Pen Co 3½s'61 B	102	102	102
2 Pen Co 4s'63	100	99¾	99¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90½	89¾	90½
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	101	101	101
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	94¼	94	94
22 Pen RR 3¼s'52	86¼	85½	86¼
3 Peoria & E st 4s'40	60	60	60
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	80¾	80¾	80¾
9 Pheips Dodge 3½s'52	102¾	102½	102½
7 Phila Co 6s'67	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Phila Elec 3½s'97	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Phil eadR C&I 6s'49	4½	4½	4½
18 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	16	16	16
10 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	79	79	79
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	73½	73½	73¼
2 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	61½	61½	61¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65

Texas Man Points to Plums He Harvested in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Representative Albert Thomas (D) of Texas has seized the opportunity of an interim issue of the Congressional Record, just published, to make a report to his 359,328 constituents of Harris County on what he has got for his voters in cash benefits in the past year. Mr. Thomas comes from Houston.

Mr. Thomas lists in order some of the juicier financial plums which he has knocked off the federal tree in his first year in office, and reveals a record of accomplishment which is, no doubt, the envy, as it is certainly the expressed or unexpressed desire, of many of his colleagues.

"I am taking this opportunity," Mr. Thomas begins, "to extend New Year's greetings to the citizens of my district, and to give them an accounting of my activities during my first year in Congress. I believe they are entitled to know what I have done as their representative, so they will be better able to judge my past actions and be better able to advise with, and assist me, concerning the future."

Harris County, it becomes evident at once, has fared well under the New Deal in the hands of Mr. Thomas. After all, who shouldn't feel a stirring of pride in the hunk which Harris County got out of the total of $5,000,000 of PWA money which went to all Texas in 1937?

As Mr. Thomas puts it:

District Got Big Slice

"Our district was fortunate enough to receive approximately one third of that sum."

Here's how the $1,500,000 will be spent in Harris County:

1.	Goose Creek school district (school)	$204,545
2.	Pasadena District (ditto)	81,818
3.	Houston City Hall	818,181
4.	Addicks District (School-grant not used)	45,000
5.	Faith Home	72,765
6.	Houston sewer system	403,785

Mr. Thomas does not explain the comment "grant not used" in his fourth item, which possibly hides the fact that he has achieved the ultimate dream of congressmen of getting more money for a district than it knows how to use. At least, good old Goose Creek has seized its opportunity. These, however, are only the beginnings of the works of Mr. Thomas—"the boy from Nacogdoches." He informs his constituents that:

The bureau of air commerce will construct a modern lighted airway from Houston to New Orleans in 1938; $330,000.

"WPA has also been good to our district"; $135,000.

Airport ("the genial and understanding state PWA administrator, H. P. Drought, has done much for Harris County"); $150,000.

Customs warehouse, Houston ("our people are deeply indebted to Hon. Smith Purdum, fourth Asst. Postmaster Gen."); $260,000.

Five new rural postal routes have been created ("the Post Office Department was most co-operative").

Sam Houston farms project (allotted by "our able Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Henry Wallace"), $231,000.

Besides these benefits actually achieved, there are other blessings yet to come. Among these, Mr. Thomas lists:

A Few More on the List

Controlling Buffalo Bayou ("again the army engineers have demonstrated their friendship for Harris County").

"A new judgeship for the U. S. District Court is practically assured us."

New "contact unit" for convenience of veterans of Harris County, East Texas and South Texas ("this is a needed convenience and I rejoice with the veterans over our good luck").

Taking it all in all, as Mr. Thomas looks over the profitable year, he figures that "our district, during the year 1937, has received direct government benefits in excess of $2,800,000."

Admiring colleagues figure that this means $7.50 for every man, woman and child of Harris County.

Mr. Thomas is not the man to take all the credit for this brilliant achievement. Indeed no!

"Our friend and neighbor, the Honorable Jesse Jones, is at all times eager to do something for our district. He is never too busy to help and he knows how to get the jobs done.

"I greatly appreciate the wholehearted co-operation that the mayors and councilmen, the county officials, the many splendid civic and business organizations, and the chambers of commerce have given me."

Mr. Thomas sums up his job in Washington at the end. "A Congressman's duties," he says, "are twofold: he should try to procure all available federal benefits for his district, and he should study and help legislate for the good of the country."

In the first of these duties, at least, Mr. Thomas has established a remarkable score, which no doubt appears in the Congressional Record only prior to being mailed out free to constituents, publicly printed and under congressional frank, so that they may better appreciate the services of their $10,000-a-year congressman.

'Go-Getter'

© Harris & Ewing

Albert Thomas
Democratic Representative From Texas

Fusion Cleanses N. Y. Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

bilities that end the waste of haphazard planning, stabilize city finances and remove at vital points the pressure of local and special influences.

Three features of the new basic law will center critical scrutiny on:

1. The City Council. This substitutes a single legislative body, making laws in a uniform manner, for the old bi-cameral method under which the Board of Aldermen operated as a $250,000 rubber stamp for the Board of Estimate.

2. The altered Board of Estimate to centralize in this governing body of the city sole control of the city's business affairs with administrative power comparable to the directorate of a corporation.

3. The City Planning Commission with the "permanent, nonpolitical" function of co-ordinating public improvements and make city planning an integral part of municipal government.

The City Council becomes the Municipal Assembly, strengthening the home-rule provision which reserves to the people the right to initiative and referendum for structural reforms which their elected representatives will not make. It initiates all local laws, subject to check by the Board of Estimate, mayoral veto and popular referendum when these involve fundamental changes.

Minorities Get a Chance

In contrast with the aldermanic body, elected according to good service in behalf of political district organizations rather than important city issues, the council opens city law-making procedure to minority group representation and is committed to fusion policies. Only a shade of its political strength is on the side of the Democrats, who hold 13 of its 26 seats, as compared with 63 of the 65 aldermanic places.

It may amend state laws affecting the city which do not apply equally to all cities, save those enacted as emergency action at Albany; must approve the expense and capital budget and fix the tax rate.

The physical make-up of the Board of Estimate remains the same, but its powers now are centered in general control of city finances and administration through budget-making and appropriations for capital outlay, including the authorization of obligations issued upon the credit of the city. While its membership continues to reflect the needs of the boroughs, the city planning commission brings to its deliberations an independent, competent and public advocacy of the interests of the city at large.

Removed From Control

The seven-member City Planning Commission is so appointed that none save the Mayor initiating it may control the membership, which takes office for staggered terms up to eight years, under a chairman whose salary is $15,000. One of its members must be the Board of Estimate's chief engineer, a civil service employee.

While many cities already have such bodies, the complex problems attending the New York experiment are making this one a cynosure. It is devised as a primary test of the economy and thrift possible through intelligent and far-sighted planning. A system of proper supervision in this field would, it is held, have cut $250,000,000 from the vast public debt incurred under the old charter on which the annual service is one-third of city revenues.

Functions of the commission include all long-range city planning, mapping of a master city plan, preparation of an annual capital budget and a five-year program of capital expenditures, and clearing-house action on all planning, mapping or zoning proposals. It may not execute projects without Board of Estimate approval, but a vote of three fourths of that body is required to override its proposals.

Previously local contract deals, profitable land speculation in local condemnation projects and general log-rolling took precedence over the future growth, development and welfare of the city without heed to the fact that no city can fulfill all its wants, but must be selective. Control over its growth now possible, the city may put public improvements and capital expenditures on a rational and continuous basis.

Frees Building Code

Another major structural change depoliticalizes administration of the building code, consolidating the five borough units and interborough functions of the Departments of Sanitation and Plant and Structures and absorbing the Tenement House Department, which becomes a division of buildings, all into one Department of Housing and Buildings. Its head, a mayoral appointee, has for his field the study of housing conditions in co-operation with state and city housing authorities and the City Planning Commission.

City fiscal affairs are similarly centralized to vest the comptroller with even greater and more important powers in his premier function of responsible critic of city financial policies and fiscal operations and as protector of the city against irregularity or dishonesty.

Thus he is relieved of the clerical routine of collecting, handling and paying out money, which becomes the province of a city treasurer, an administrative official without discretionary powers, whose department absorbs the city chamberlain's office and the city collector's bureau.

Expected to Reduce Debt

The new fiscal system introduces a modified "pay-as-you-go" policy to build proper reserves against short-term indebtedness by the use of the more economical serial bond for the expensive sinking fund type of bond, and effect savings on public improvements by careful, farsighted expenditure of capital funds, tying in directly with the City Planning Commission. This "cash" premise is expected to wipe out long-term indebtedness for smaller improvements if continued 50 years, in contrast with the old spending policy which has brought the city's per capita debt to $350.

In the Mayor's department, time-consuming routine of the nation's primary municipal assignment in corporate management is delegated to a deputy mayor. His function is a miscellany of greeting delegations, administrative sessions with department heads, and wielding, when directed, the Mayor's three votes in the Board of Estimate.

Of such are the pivotal points of change in this initial opportunity offered citizens of New York to have a municipal form of government of their own making and subject to their own control, since the blizzard of words that was the original charter of the Greater City was evolved 40 years ago.

It is the first charter to recognize the existence of organized labor and into it are written not only protection to the civil service, but to the employee freedom from political pressure."

Study of Climate Expected to Aid In Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 30—Perhaps not control of the climate, but at least some measure of control of its immediate effects on such things as floods, may come from climatic research being carried on in the Muskingum Valley of Ohio by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, C. W. Thornthwaite, head of a research division of this service, told the Association of American Geographers here Dec. 28.

Flood control by geographic methods, he said, should be possible in some degree with the aid of the wealth of new materials and information being assembled.

Knowledge of the relationship of rainfall to run-off and of the effects of land use on floods, he noted, is especially valuable in this work. In the Muskingum studies, covering 8000 square miles, 500 self-recording rain gauges and an equal number of instruments to measure temperature, relative humidity, and wind velocity and direction have been installed at intervals of about four miles.

This record of climatic conditions obtained through a close network of instruments, he said, provides information never before available and makes it possible to treat each rainstorm as an individual event, permitting the isolation of the various influences which produce variations in the rainfall run-off relationships.

In another paper read by Dr. William Herbert Hobbs, professor emeritus in geology at the University of Michigan, the credit for discovering Antartica was claimed for an America, Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer, who visited the region on Nov. 18, 1820. There is no real basis, Dr. Hobbs declared, for the name Graham Land used to honor the British sailor who navigated the coast some 12 years after Captain Palmer's visit. Important in establishing the Palmer claim was the recent recovery of Captain Palmer's log book.

Vernor C. Finch, of the University of Wisconsin, was elected president of the Association to succeed W. L. G. Joerg, of the National Archives, Washington.

The association will meet next year at Cambridge, Mass. Preston E. James, of the University of Michigan, was re-elected secretary. Other officers elected were Griffith Taylor, of the University of Toronto, vice-president; Guy-Harold Smith, Ohio State University, treasurer, and Clarence F. Jones, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., councilor.

Peace Nations Advised to Unite

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 29 (AP)—Signs of hope for a world on the brink of a "serious social, economic and political crisis" were held forth today by Lord Marley, British statesman, and Harry Elmer Barnes, New York lecturer and writer.

Economic unity of purpose between the United States and Britain, and "educational direction of the social process," were two of the means of averting war and other disastrous consequences, pointed out by the speakers in addresses prepared for the Pennsylvania State Education Association's closing convention sessions.

From economic co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, according to Lord Marley, "could emerge a strengthening of democracy and an understanding of the vital importance of this type of government as the alternative to the totalitarian form." He further said:

"The rearmament plans of the democracies, which have no aggressive intentions in any part of the world, may eventually result in the building of a strong peace front which aggressive powers would not dare attack.

"The remarkable resistance of the democratic forces in both Spain and China are hopeful features, as is the evident caution of the more moderate elements in Germany—particularly the German General Staff—and the non-aggressive policy of the U. S. S. R."

Hotel Workers Win More Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30—Final result of last summer's three-months hotel strike—in which some 21 Class A hotels in this city were closed at the height of the travel season and during which the city, union workers, and the hotels lost hundreds of thousands of dollars—is a wage boost for nearly 7000 hotel employees.

This announcement, coming as it did at Christmas time, was received in union quarters as a notable victory. The award boosting the wage scales was made by the Hotel Industry Arbitration Board, a body set up under the strike-peace terms.

It was estimated by hotel owners, unofficially at this time, that the award would mean a total pay increase for members of the six unions involved in the 89-day strike of about $1,000,000 a year. Fred G. Athearn, chairman of the arbitration board said he did not believe the increases would amount to quite that much. He also said that pay increases would be made retroactive to date of negotiations and payable in February, March and April of 1938.

The award goes into effect for employees of 243 hotels, 55 of which were included in the original arbitration agreement. Working hours have been set at 48 a week. The unions had asked for 40.

Uniform working conditions for the hotel industry are set in the award to eliminate further petty disputes which have disrupted work so frequently.

Rough estimates show the average wage increases to be between 8 and 13 per cent. Hotel operators have said they were of the opinion the total increases might run as high as 30 per cent, with some workers getting their pay checks nearly doubled.

Catskills and Highlands

New York's Catskill Mountains are about the same altitude as the Highlands of Scotland.

Jackson Declares 'Big Business' Out To End New Deal

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson accused "big business" yesterday of going on a "strike" against the government in an effort "to liquidate the New Deal."

The Aministration's anti-monopoly crusader in an address prepared for delivery before the American Political Science Association said "big business" had seized upon the recession "as a cudgel to whack concessions out of government."

They wish, he added, "to liquidate the New Deal and to throw off all governmental interference with their incorporated initiative and their 'aristocratic anarchy.'"

Mr. Jackson said Government was "the only agency with the power to condition capitalism and industrialism to survive," and suggested business was blind to the advantages it derives from the process.

"The unvarnished truth," he said, "is that the Government's recovery program has succeeded nowhere else so effectively as in restoring the profits of business. Labor has had no such advance. The small merchant has had no such prosperity. The small manufacturer has had no such advantage.

The Cat and the Canary

"The only just criticism that can be made of the economic operations of the New Deal is that it set out a breakfast for the canary and let the cat steal it; it did not sufficiently guard recovery from the raids of the monopolist. One group in the United States that has no cause for complaint is the big business group."

In support of this statement, he read a table comparing what he said were the 1932 operations of a group of major business concerns with their 1936 profits.

These showed two automobile concerns (Chrysler and General Motors) had a combined loss of $11,000,000 in 1932 and a profit of $301,000,000 in 1936; four steel companies (United States, Crucible, National and Jones & Laughlin) were shown as losing $82,000,000 in 1932 and made $70,000,000 in 1936; three chemical companies (DuPont, American Cyanamid and Monsanto) reportedly made $27,000,000 in 1932 and $96,000,000 in 1936.

Jackson asserted the "wrath of the people" had been rising as the result of business' "strike."

"Now the things they strike against are the things that won the increasing majorities in 1932-34 and 1936," he said. "Do these big business men think they can strike down a whole program that so held the hopes of men without arousing bitter resentment?"

Threat to Competition

Renewing previous accusations of monopolistic practices in big business, Mr. Jackson said "prices are no longer determined by the law of supply and demand in many basic industries," and added:

"The trend toward concentration is also a very real threat against the individual competitive system. This private socialism, this private regimentation of industry, finance and commerce, if not stopped, is the forerunner of political socialism."

The assistant attorney general asserted the "real brains" of private enterprise were in subordinate positions—kept there because "the rich man's son, or the clever corporate politician with a pocket full of proxies, can stay at the top of the company indefinitely."

Denying higher labor costs brought the business recession, Mr. Jackson said labor would be happy to get the percentage advance that "big business has given to its own darlings."

As examples of the increases he said management has received, he asserted "Mr. Sloan of General Motors" (Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board), received in 1934 compensation of $201,473.75; in 1935, $374,505, and in 1936, $561,311.

He added that William S. Knudsen, General Motors president, received $211,128.53 in 1934; $374,475 in 1935, and $507,645 in 1936.

"Of course," he concluded, "the executive, like the laborer, is worthy of his hire."

Shovels Uncover Troy Gate Where Helen Saw Battle

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Discovery of ancient Troy's Scaean Gate from which Helen watched the Grecian and Trojan heroes in battle 3000 years ago was described yesterday by Dr. Carl W. Blegen, field director of the University of Cincinnati's archaeological expedition to the site of the famous city in Turkey.

Dr. Blegen told the Archaeological Institute of America at its annual session here that his expedition uncovered massive foundations of walls which surrounded Troy at the time Agamemnon and Ulysses led the Greeks against it. The foundations, found at the northwest side of the city, were approximately 20 feet thick and supported, Dr. Blegen estimated, walls 30 to 40 feet high.

A clearly defined break in the foundations was described as the Scaean Gate, through which, Homer recounted, the Trojans went out to battle and where Helen watched the fighting.

Dating back even farther than the 3000-year-old gate, however, was a stele, or stone slab, which Dr. Blegen's expedition discovered this year, the sixth of its excavations. Its age estimated by the archaeologist at almost 5000 years, the slab has a rough heart-shaped outline of a face cut upon it.

"Discovery of the stele pushes back our knowledge of existence of monumental art about 1000 years," Dr. Blegen declared.

Knudsen

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee is James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina. The committee includes Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, as well as James J. Davis of Pennsylvania and Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, two other Republicans, and Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana.

The questions to be put to the first batch of witnesses will ask estimates of the prospective unemployment and relief situation; the amount of unemployment compensation and similar topics on relief. The new unemployment law benefits, incidentally, go into effect in 22 states with the start of the new year. Wisconsin is the only State which is already paying such benefits.

Scope to Be Broader

Later questions, it is learned, will have broader scope—what caused the recession, as well as what to do about it? It is in such a field that "big business" can, if it wants, make its answer to the New Deal attack in the heart of the capital.

The list of witnesses who have already accepted invitations follow:

Tuesday, Jan. 4
John D. Biggers—Unemployment registration
Isador Lubin—bureau of labor statistics, Department of Labor
Frank Persons—U. S. employment service, Department of Labor
Leon Henderson—WPA economist.

Wednesday, Jan. 5
A. J. Altmeyer—chairman, Social Security Board
Paul Raushenbush—director, Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Division
Marriner Eccles—chairman, Federal Reserve Board
Miss Frances Perkins—Secretary of Labor

Thursday, Jan. 6
William Knudsen — President, General Motors Corporation
William Green—president, American Federation of Labor

Friday, Jan. 7
Gen. Robert E. Wood—President, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Phillip Murray—vice chairman, Committee for Industrial Organization.

Music Credits Banned By Law School Group

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Association of American Law Schools took the position yesterday that skill on the ocarina or the tuba wouldn't make a good lawyer.

Students intending to enter any of the 89 member law schools henceforth must have the equivalent of two years of college preparatory work "exclusive of courses in military science, hygiene, domestic arts, physical education, vocal or instrumental music."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To sublet for February and March, beautifully furnished apartment, to American, Protestant, adult family; linen, silver and services of maid if desired; three bedrooms, two baths and lavatory. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOP
Specials All Week—BU. 4-9028
756 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 156th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CONFECTIONERY

HESSE Home-made Candies, Chocolates, Ice Cream, Home-cooked Food. 50 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7452.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3883

FOLDING CHAIRS

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 1633.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 125th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972

HAIRDRESSERS

AL YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton Ave. (nr P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. 1633 Parking in rear of store

Local Classified

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife; handyman and general housemother; permanent; excellent. Write Box B-55, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED man companion with some nursing experience for young man; references required. Christian Scientist preferred; only residents of New York City and vicinity considered. Write Box W-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN, Christian Scientist, over 30, thoroughly experienced, for resident position in established institution. Write Box X-66, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY
for experienced telephone operator; some elementary bookkeeping knowledge also desirable; steady progressive position awaiting one with well-rounded and cultured secretarial experience; give full particulars of past and present work in replying. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY Christian Scientist, over 28, thoroughly experienced in stenography and office work, for resident position in well established institution. Write Box X-64, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Stenographer, experience not necessary. Write E. MERRITT WEIDNER, Huntington, N. Y., or phone Huntington 1374-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Baldwin 7100

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 339 Washington St., Boston.

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infant Wear
49 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 Albee Sq., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-2166

PAYING GUESTS

GUESTS welcomed in a refined restful home; warm, comfortable. Phone 310 (41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y.).

PET SHOPS

ROBER'S PET SHOP
336 Front Street, Hempstead 7122 (L. I., N. Y.)
Puppies—Guaranteed Singing Canaries

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED immediately, piano; small upright, to rent or purchase reasonably. Marjorie Stackhouse, Circle 9877, Boston, Mass.

RADIO SERVICE

ALFRED R. STARR
Authorized dealer R. C. A.-Victor, Emerson. Repairs, radio and electric appliances. Tel. MO. 2-8000, 344 W. 100th St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home. 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot. $19,000. NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway, Telephone 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double room; light, sunny, home atmosphere; plenty of heat and hot water; good transportation; board optional. HYATT, 655 East 26th Street (Flatbush), BUckminster 4-0828

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front room, single or double; private home; running water. Furnished or unfurnished, near subways. Call evenings, NEvins 8-6166.

N. Y. C., 350 West 110th St. (36)—Lady will share comfortable apartment with lady; elevator, convenient transportation. Academy 2-3660.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes position superintendent apartment or loft building; caretaker, handyman, elevator operator. Robert W. Dunne, 36-21 30th St., Astoria, L. I. City, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A., B. D., S. T. M. Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, begins new Bible Lecture Courses:—FLUSHING, L. I., Monday, Jan. 3rd at 8:15 p. m.; NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6th, at 4; and Tuesday, Jan. 25th, at 7:30; JAMAICA, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 6th, at 8:30; BROOKLYN Friday, Jan. 7th, at 8:30; and Tuesday, Jan. 18th, at 3. Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, Pref. 8-10 a. m.).

PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASSES
Beginning early in January
Marjorie Stackhouse. Circle 9877, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

FIND YOUR PAGES RAPIDLY
Books are always ready for use.
Eliminates marker troubles. Science and Health is equipped with permanent tabs, so you can find any page with one or two openings.
Bibles (series numbers) listed on price list—any book, chapter or verse can be found with one or two openings.
No weekly changes.
Samples displayed at 13 Norway St.
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., BOSTON
(Holmes Thumb-Index Systems)

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

A Happy New Year
from
MEIGS & CO.

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

For 50th Year
HOWLAND'S
Wishes all its customers a Happy New Year

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday Wednesday Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Contractor - Dealer
Radios
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Power Tools
For Home Craftsman
Jig Saws, Band Saws and Bench Saws
Planers—Lathes—Drills
Greenwich Hdwe. Co.
323 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3510
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Squash Pies
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
539 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
583 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

JUST FOR FUN!
GAMES for all ages.
GAMES of all kinds.
GAMES at all prices.
Our Selection is most complete
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
4 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St 7-1314

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171

Headquarters for Barbizon Fine Lingerie
THE GIFT STORE OF STAMFORD

Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

In this, our last ad for 1937, we are glad to use it in expressing our appreciation to our many Monitor friends for their valued patronage.
We Wish You
The Happiest of New Years, for 1938
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

Calendars and Diaries
for 1938
Everything suitable for home desk or office
JANE KELLY, Inc.
33 CENTER STREET

The Famous "Quaker" Lace Dinner Cloths
$4.95 up
HOWLAND-HUGHES
We extend Cordial Greetings and Best New Year Wishes to all our Monitor Friends
The Miller & Peck Co.

We wish to express appreciation for your liberal patronage. May the New Year bring much happiness and prosperity to our Monitor friends.
PERRY'S Phone 3-3161

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FANCY CAKES GLASER FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 East North Avenue
Phone Univ. 2929

NEW YORK

ALBANY

January Sales
at
WHITNEY'S

Spell S-A-V-I-N-G-S
North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

COTRELL and LEONARD
Clearance Sale
of Coats, Dresses, Suits and Fur Coats

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
The Parlor City Shoe Store extends to all Readers of the Monitor, who have so lovally patronized us, its cordial greetings of the season.

After Christmas Sales
Almost every department has something special to offer at big savings. Thrifty people will watch for announcements.
at McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
118 Court St. 21 Jarvis St. Binghamton
40 Baldwin St. Johnson City
6-1281

Sisson's January Sales
A traditional season of savings is given a new high in thrift opportunities by outstanding values at Sisson's.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard
Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4658 Enterprise 7123

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO the TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave Tel. Bronxville 4070

SCHICK SHAVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.'S
January Sale of Corsets
Now in Progress
★
Main and Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

The Success of Your Gown Depends Upon the Right Foundation
CONSULT OUR EXPERT CORSETIERE
ARGERSINGER'S
Our Semi Annual
SHOE CLEARANCE
of Quality FOOTWEAR
with prices greatly reduced
is NOW in full swing
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
1 CAYADUTTA STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to help to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Formal Frocks
for
HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES
Martin & Naylor
Department Store

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

KENMORE

Office 91 Euclid Ave.
Phone Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd
baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767

With Gratitude
The Baldwin Gift Shop
Sends All Its New Friends
Compliments of the Season
and A HAPPY NEW YEAR
100 Merrick Rd. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

Baldwin 1913 Largest Unpainted Furniture House on Long Island
BALDWIN
SASH DOOR TRIM CO., Inc.
STORM SASH
Merrick Rd. and Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.

Cars Called For and Delivered
Tel. Freeport 4304
AUTO LAUNDRY
Washing Polishing Simonizing
PLAZA
Service Station
So. Seaman and Grand Aves.
Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. J. A. CANNON

"Builders of the Gladys Shinkle Homes"
GLADYS W. SHINKLE
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
16 Sunrise Highway
Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Ph. Baldwin 370, 3389

FAR ROCKAWAY

A Happy New Year
To All Our Monitor Friends
ALBERT HYMAN
Shoes for the Entire Family
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

We Wish All Our
MONITOR FRIENDS
A Happy New Year
DALSIMER
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 1-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVENING DRESSES
AND ACCESSORIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FOREST HILLS

Women's
Clearance Sale
YOUNG SHOES
for Young Feet
71-20 AUSTIN STREET

Happy New Year Dinner at BRUNN'S
Restaurant ..... Bou. 8-3227
Delicatessen ..... Bou. 8-0549
Chinese Food Served Also
71-64 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

Sharlene
Modes, Inc.
"The Individual Dress Shop"
62 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Freeport, Long Island

The Irving Shop
INCORPORATED
Thank You for Your Patronage
Monitor Readers
AND
Good Wishes for the New Year
80 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT

SINCLAIR SERVICE STATION
Harrigan & Bonniwell, Props.
Grove St., Corner Merrick Road

New Year's Greetings
Cars Washed with 48-hour Rain Insurance
CAROL GREEN'S
Wishes You
A Happy New Year
and announces a
Corset Sale
Our Regular Stock of Corsets and Brassieres Greatly Reduced. Alterations and Fittings Free.
45 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. Freeport 4142

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
36 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 45 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Indoor Display
BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices
Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

C. J. WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

ARNELL'S Men's Shop, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 Fulton St., Hempstead, N. Y.
Hempstead 6323 Open Evenings
FUR-LINED GLOVES
CAPE SKIN FULL LINED 1.98
Mackinaws—Hooded Jackets
Suede and Leather Coats
BOYS' MEN'S
SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 Main Street (Next to State Theatre)

JANUARY CORSET SALE
Savings Up to 50%
Lily of France—Flexees—Gossard
Nemo—Munsing Wear— Maiden Form
Corsets and Brassieres fitted free of charge
CAROL GREEN'S
253 FULTON AVE. Hempstead
69 S. Main St. Freeport

LYNBROOK

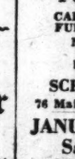
S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given

Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

L. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
We wish to thank our Monitor Friends for their patronage throughout the year and extend our
Best Wishes for the New Year
21 Atlantic Avenue

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU ENAMEL PAINT
35 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn 75


MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for the life of the garment without charge. Featuring "Kant-Run" stockings. Guaranteed not to run. "Bryn Mawr" Underwear.
67 Atlantic Avenue, Cor. Sunrise Hwy.

ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Dresses
A Fine Selection of Dresses
Reasonably Priced
Also Hosiery
Free Hosiery Repair Service
FIVE CORNERS LYNBROOK, N. Y.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 508 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 9-6001

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0238
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
86-06 111TH STREET
Bonded Member F. T. D.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

GELLER'S
"Exclusive" But Not "Expensive"
Curtains, Linens, Spreads
Interior Decorating
91-17 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-10118

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Wish All of Our Friends Happiness and Prosperity in the New Year
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R V C 3677

The
EXCLUSIVE
LAMPS GIFTS BOOKS GREETING CARDS
GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Full Line of Evening Dress Accessories
9 NO. PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R V C 3691

Wishing you all a Happy New Year
ECKHOFF'S
28 North Park Ave. Tel. R.V.C. 7737

Happy New Year!
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand Rockville Centre 6429

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mount Vernon 9-1111 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

HOLMES & ENSIGN
F. Irving Holmes Herbert Ensign
— FUNERAL DIRECTORS —
Successors to F. E. Holmes & Son
Established 1884
224 East 57th St., New York City
Plaza 3-6472
141 So. First Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 9421

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

RED CROSS SHOES
Exclusively
RED CROSS SHOES
514 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
N. R. 5187

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
295 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE" DRY GOODS

Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey
Electrical Contractor
All Branches of Electrical Work
JOBBING—REPAIRING
JOSHUA SHEDDEN
53 Lafayette St. N. R. 4087

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

PRospect 9-4667
Lady Edgerly
Established 1919
785 Franklin Ave.
Beauty Shop

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash
and Premium White Ash Coal
and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7067

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 480
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Feeds
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 FIFTH AVENUE
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL Paint, Schick Shavers, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

POUGHKEEPSIE

Save Money on
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
at Luckey's
JANUARY WHITE SALE
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

For your Bridge or Afternoon Teas
Dainty Petits Fours,
Tea Cakes and Bridge Rolls
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

Saltford Says:
A Happy New Year said with Flowers will be a pleasant and remembered one.
538
is Poughkeepsie's Flowerphone

You will find it a pleasure to serve your guests our "Certified" Whipped Cream FUDGES
The KARMELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY ST.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE MENU
No liquor
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

Wishing You
A Happy New Year
Elder's Market
527 MONROE AVE., MONROE 1050

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

NEW YORK

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 5886

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 State Street Phone 3-2141

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

UTICA

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.

Heath Motor Service, Inc.
Modern Automotive Service for All Cars
Socony Gas—Electrical Repairs
225 Oriskany St. West at Broadway
Phone 4-2523

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

See Gifts Gathered From Round the World—Practical, New and Different—Priced from 39c to $50
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

January Events
Two events you cannot afford to miss: January Storewide Clearance and the Bedding and Linen Sale. Watch local announcements for full information. It's going to be a full month of savings on wearing apparel and home needs. Don't overlook it!
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WATERTOWN

Wishing You
An "Empsall" New Year
Which is to say, a year of "happy shopping," every day in every way!
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beautycraft
Complete Beauty Service
for the Discriminating Woman
140 MAMARONECK AVE.
Phone W. P. 240

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
Cosmetics and Hair Ornaments
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
To the many friends whose patronage we value highly.
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
$7.45 and $8.95
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
Pronounced Oram Kirshay
CLEARANCE!
- Choice of Entire Stock.
- Coats—Dresses—Hats.
- Evening Gowns and Wraps.

136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 4235

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4729—1606 52 LAWRENCE ST.

Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
473 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

We Wish All Our Patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year
The Fashion Shop
10 Main Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Who-o-o-o?"

—Herblock in St. Louis Star-Times
Problem in Timing

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"After You, My Dear Alphonse!"

—Elderman in Washington Post
This Year's Yule Log

—Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch
The Man Behind the Man Behind the Plow

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club
From Miss M. C. Ulmer, Boston

The following captions have been selected as the best ten submitted for the Camera Club picture published on this page on Dec. 17:

"Laugh and the World Laughs With You"

Jessie C. Lycan, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Warren G. Burt, Eugene, Oregon.
Ted Hessiner, Thamesford, Ont.
Mary Wheeler, Concord, Mass.
Maude L. Noble, Concord, Mass.
Elizabeth W. Jones, Eagle Rock, Calif.
Eldora Clausen, Roundup, Mont.
Max J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. A. E Berniol, New Orleans.
Rena E. Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.
Mrs. Glencora Meserve, Brunswick, Maine.
Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
H. Stanley Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Miss Mary B. Dunlap, Munice, Ind.

"There Are Smiles That Make Us Happy"

Jessie C. Lycan, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Warren G. Burt, Eugene, Oregon.
Rose Marie Riaski, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Alberta Pugh, Reading, Pa.
Mrs. Theodore R. Jones, Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. Laura E. Pray, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Adeline Hambly, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.
Mrs. Mabelle B. Wilson, Portland, Maine.

"The Sunshine of Your Smile"

Jean Zimmerman, Collingswood, N. J.
Mrs. Leal B. Gregory, Westmorland, Calif.
Irene Forney, Moberly, Mo.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. T. A. Raymond, South Dartmouth, Mass.
John T. Cox, New Orleans.
Velma Anderson, Ventura, Calif.

"Joy to the World"

Mary B. Stevenson, Los Angeles.
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.
Elizabeth Murphy, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Julian St. J. Wattley, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie H. Mundt, Chicago.

"Love Reflected in Love"

Mrs. Beulah W. R. Ensor, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. Ben Graebel, Wausau, Wis.
Mrs. Clara K. Epp, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford Conn.

"Smilin' Through"

Mrs. Rena Y. Dublon, New York City.
Mrs. Bessie M. E. Cox, New Orleans.

"Joy Cometh in the Morning"

Ernest J. Hall, Westfield, N. J.

"A Merry Heart Maketh a Cheerful Countenance"

Mrs. Ethel O. Annis, Johnston, R. I.

"The Smile That Won't Come Off"

Madeline Wilson, New York City.

"The Joy That None Can Take Away"

Mrs. Louise J. Ball, Baltimore, Md.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

An anonymous quotation on the subject of "Habit" forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"TIKAE RIB KO NACOWOS ED I HIKNO; OYOVB SIB MO MOIYO I ETVOIS, IWS LDDW MO HIWWDE KVOIC AE."

A Charade

This is shared by a Boston reader:

If milk be added to my FIRST
You have an antidote for thirst.
A blade of grass my SECOND, or
A weapon to attack a boar.
My WHOLE has held for many a year
The prince of poets without peer.

Letter Changing

Here is a different variety of letter-changing puzzle. It is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader. Four-letter words are called for: "By changing the first of my four letters make a city in Europe become a city in North America; once more and it represents your own city; again, and it is a heavy volume; yet again, and it surmounts the Capitol in Washington, D. C."

What Was Percentage of Gain?

A merchant sold 30 per cent of a purchase at 25 per cent profit; 60 per cent of the remainder at 20 per cent profit; and what still remained at 10 per cent profit. What was his percentage of gain on the entire purchase?

Fun With Homonyms

Here's another list of words for which you are to supply homonyms. It is shared by a Dayton, Ohio, reader:

1	eight	ate	
2	waste		
3	hair		
4	tool		
5	board		
6	weight		
7	mete		
8	plain		
9	scent		
10	blue		

(Answers Appear On This Page)

With the Inventors

Comb-Brush

Why take chances on misplacing either your comb or brush? By misplacing U. S. Patent No. 2,105,165, you loose both at one time! But Inventor John D. Dean, Tolworth, England, holds high hopes for his combined comb and brush; for it is good to see such unity in tools that have to do so much parting.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Photo Frames

Overhearing a woman in a store as she stood by a counter showing picture frames, remark that she wished she knew the size she needed for a picture she wanted framed, one man went at once to the department head with an idea. Why mightn't he take out on consignment an assortment of various-sized frames and call at homes and see if he could not fill the wants of many people.

Today he has worked up a good business. At one home, for example, he will find some old botany prints that for a long time the owner has wanted framed. He will give her advice on how they should be done, and will supervise the work himself. When he returns with the mat washed in watercolors and lined correctly to add beauty to the picture, the customer is delighted and he gets more work.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

THERE is a destiny which makes us brothers,—
None lives to self alone;
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.

—EDWIN MARKHAM

Industrial Pillar of Fire

Monitor Camera Club From A. N. L. Maclachlan, Worthing, Sussex, Eng.

Flood-Lit Battersea Power Station

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Yvonne: "Fred seems to have a better disposition than most men."

Yvette: "I don't know him very well either."

Country Clubbing

Mr. Bunker: "If you paid as much attention to putting on the green as you do to putting on the powder, you'd break 200!"

Mrs. Bunker: "Yes, but then you wouldn't have anyone to beat."

Well, It's Important

A reader came across this rather unfortunately worded announcement on a church notice board recently:

Lecture
The Church's Main Object.
Collection.
—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blowing Bubbles

Everyone knows how delighted children are when bubble blowing is proposed and the equipment is provided; but you might be surprised to see the enjoyment which a group of grown-ups derive from the same pastime.

A good bubble solution should first be prepared, and it can be easily made as follows:

Shave an ounce of good white soap into a quart of water, and heat slowly until the soap is dissolved. When cool, strain through filter paper or cotton. Add a pint or more of glycerine and shake thoroughly, in a fruit jar or large bottle. Let stand a day or two, then pour off the cloudy portion at the top of the bottle and use the clear part remaining.

Bubbles made from this solution are very strong and will last for hours if allowed to come gently to rest on a soft surface, such as a piece of woollen cloth. Very large and lovely ones may be blown from ordinary clay pipes, and double ones, or sometimes three or more within one large one, are obtained by using the special bubble blowers which may be purchased at toy stores. Sometimes the best results can be secured by holding either the pipe or the bubble blower in an inverted position.—Verne E. T., San Francisco.

A Sudden Reminder

A somewhat depressed group was returning home from a football game when one man broke the gloomy silence with the remark:

"Poor game! Poor game! Never saw a more uninteresting one in my life."

A bored-looking member yawned and began fumbling in his pockets. Then he sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "Great Scott!"

"What's up?" somebody asked. "Lose your watch?"

"Watch!" cried the football fan. "I've left my wife asleep in the grandstand, and she's got my return ticket."—Pasadena Post.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The Utah salt flats sound bleak, but doubtless have advantages. One living along the edge is pretty certain of quick deliveries from town.

Humorist: In the opinion of an archaeologist, pieces of mended pottery now being unearthed in Palestine suggest that there were economic depressions in ancient times. Or that domestic servants were much the same as they are now.

Jest a Minute

"Your chocolate pies are delicious—would you mind giving me your recipe?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Salem, Ore.

Thelma Esther, 11 years old and grateful for help given her and her father, has given her two dolls for needy children this Christmas.

Her father, a cook, was unemployed in Seattle; but there was a job open for him in Eureka, Calif., a distance of 650 miles.

In Portland, Ore., their car broke down. And, unable to pay for repairs, they set out to hitch-hike the remaining 500 miles. One night on the trip they were given a room, and breakfast the following morning, donated by the Red Cross chapter of Josephine County.

No money was required for this hospitality, but Thelma felt she could do something for someone else that would in a measure repay the kindness extended them. Her possessions were two little dolls. These she gratefully turned over to the Red Cross and requested they be given to poor little girls who would not have any dolls this Christmas.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Needle's Eye' at Damascus

Various explanations have been offered of Jesus' famous statement to the effect that it was "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God" (Matt. 19:24), some supposing that in the Greek of our New Testament, the word *kamelon* ("camel") was inadvertently substituted for *kamilon* ("rope or cable").

On the other hand, while entering the courtyard of the ancient inn in Damascus known as the Khan Asad Pasha, the writer passed through a very small postern door, set in a much larger gate; and as he did so, the Arab guide remarked that the small door was popularly known as "the needle's eye"—a fact which may provide the key to the Master's figure of speech. It would be impossible for a laden camel to pass through such a door.

Daily Anecdote

The Tribute of Genius

In a well-known musical shrine in Vienna there is a piano on exhibition which was once used by Beethoven.

Among the visitors, one day, was a young girl who sat down at the piano and began playing in a careless way.

"I suppose," she said to the verger, "you have a great many visitors here every year."

"A great many," was the reply.

"Many famous people, no doubt?" she inquired.

"Yes, miss; Paderewski came recently."

"I suppose, of course, he played on this piano," said the girl, as she still fingered the keys.

"No," replied the verger. "He did not consider himself worthy."

Be Original

When will poets learn that a grass-blade of their own raising is worth a barrow-load of flowers from their neighbor's garden?—J. R. Lowell.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Habit may be likened to a cable; every day we leave a thread, and soon we cannot break it."

A Charade: Shakespeare.

Letter Changing: Rome, Nome, home, tome, dome.

What Was Percentage of Gain?: 14.7 per cent.

Fun With Homonyms: Eight—ate; waste—waist; hair—hare; tool—tulle; board—bored; weight—wait; mete—meat; plain—plane; scent—cent; blue—blew.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How's That Again?*

By LE PELLEY

HOP ON SUSIE — I'LL GIVE YOU A RIDE DOWN THIS HILL —
NO THANK YOU — NOT THIS HILL ....
WHAT'S THE MATTER? IS THE HILL TOO LONG OR TOO STEEP?
I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY
BUT IT'S JUST ONE OF THOSE HILLS YOU GET TO THE BOTTOM OF SO QUICKLY, IT SEEMS TO TAKE FOREVER !!!
?
Three of the best sent by Mrs. Margaret M. Baldwin, Brookline Mass. who has offered a great variety — we only wish we could print them all
This looks like a hat belonging to our friend Waddles from Colton Waddles Oxford Miss!
Doodleduck CLUB HAT
from Mrs Helen Whitney, N.Y.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Season's Greetings*

By THE HAGERS

MISS LILLY DUCK AND I ARE FOND OF SKATING ON THE DRAKEVILLE POND.
I QUACKED, WHILE I UNSTRAPPED HER SKATE, "NOW, LILLY, SIT RIGHT HERE AND WAIT."
A BIT PERPLEXED, SHE WATCHED ME WRITE. I DIPPED AND WHIRLED, TO HER DELIGHT.
"YOU SKATE QUITE WELL," SHE SAID IN JEST, "BUT, SIR, I LIKE YOUR WRITING BEST."
Happy New Year

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Return to Religion

IN THE face of present trends, throughout the world, to denounce religion and to become entangled in materialistic beliefs, it is well to listen to the call of those who urge a return to a truer concept of Christianity. The call of the president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the help of religion to "domesticate the wild beast in man," the recent protest of army chaplains in Germany, the appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury in England—these are not going to fall on entirely deafened ears.

The fact is that, no matter how pessimistic the outlook, with churches reporting the falling off of attendance, with many religious papers finding it hard to make both ends meet, with persecutions of religionists in countries where such things have been unknown for generations—in spite of all these things, men in touch with current events know that the desire for true knowledge, for the understanding of right government, and for the solution of some way of living which will lead out of darkness, has never been more insistent. Newspapers and magazines are more willing than ever before to take articles on religious searchings. From unexpected places come signs of a great mental awakening.

Why, with more education, with more resources for their edification and enjoyment, cannot men settle down to making their lives more happy than ever before? It is as if children before some well-laden Christmas tree were to start disputing over some trifling difference in their toys, forgetting all the beauty with which the tree was filled.

Walter Lippmann in a recent article put the matter with clarity. He said:

> When the progressive minority in western Europe and America broadcast civilization to all the quarters of the globe, and, by universal education, forced it down through all ranks of society, they little realized that the first effect of this progress mus' be to startle these masses of men out of their ancient lethargy, to destroy the customs which had held them quiet, to bring them forward not as grateful receivers of blessings provided, but as active, clamorous, contentious men insisting upon their own notions of their own just deserts.

That most explosive of all forces, thought, is working in great masses of humanity hitherto unawakened. We have reached the period when the traditional restraints are being scrapped. New freedom and new power in unaccustomed hands is turned often to merely material ends. Yet ethical wants are dimly perceived, spiritual satisfactions gropingly sought.

The great thinkers of the ages have faced what the world is now facing, faced it as individuals, and have found the answer. Nothing but the utmost patience, the utmost unselfishness will suffice now in the teachers who are to point the way. The way of true Christianity, the way of meekness and might, offers mankind its greatest hope for meeting the new demands of a confused world.

Il Duce on Democracy

PREMIER MUSSOLINI has found a flaw in democracy. That is, he has discovered a specific flaw as distinguished from that general flaw which in Il Duce's opinion is democracy itself.

Reports say that this flaw has become obvious to the Italian dictator through the opposition of the American Administration to the Ludlow proposal. The Ludlow proposal is that the United States Constitution be amended to provide for a popular referendum before declaration of war, except in case of invasion.

Premier Mussolini appears to believe that unless the people themselves are allowed to express their opinions through such a referendum, democracy in the United States is faulty.

Well, there are Americans who believe the same thing. But not in the same way. They would point out to the Italian dictator that in the United States people who disagree with the Government are allowed to say so, and are permitted—nay, have the constitutional right—to use all the persuasion they can muster to make their views prevail against those of the Administration.

Americans are under no faulty impression that Il Duce favors such methods as the Ludlow proposal would inaugurate. They are quite certain that such a proposal would never in Italy have been allowed to acquire the stature of a bill to be seriously discussed by lawmakers.

Whether they are for or against the Ludlow proposal it is this more fundamental difference between the Mussolini concept and the American concept of government that interests them most deeply.

Americans in general will be content in the assurance that when they have really made up their minds as to the advisability either of rejecting or accepting any measure they can make their convictions effective. Of course, if Il Duce has been correctly represented, he is entertaining the same notion about the American form of government as lies back of the Ludlow proposal. Americans do not claim a pure democracy. They support the republican form of government, and they will continue to do so because under this form of government they can obtain as much democracy as they have learned how to use—a quantity that is increasing as this free people employs its freedom in the pursuit of popular enlightenment.

Navy Questions

SOME of the most vital questions Americans can ask themselves are raised by President Roosevelt's letter to Edward T. Taylor, chairman of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. In advising the committee that he may submit a navy building program beyond the increases already planned, Mr. Roosevelt opens the door to thoroughgoing consideration of several issues on which Americans need to reach clearer conclusions. As an aid to thinking about them, let's look at them as questions:

Is the Panay incident being used to foster an arms program the nation would not normally support?

Has that incident aroused Americans to a better understanding of their nation's real position and obligations in the world community?

Is the navy the best instrument for supporting that position, or can more reliance be placed on economic and moral force?

Will an increased navy encourage collective action for peace or promote nationalistic diplomacy?

Will proposed naval increases enhance the effectiveness of American diplomacy in the Far East?

Is the possible but improbable use of the navy enough to restrain Japanese invasion of American rights and interests?

Will a larger navy make for war or peace?

Is navy building to be for naval needs or for work relief and business recovery?

Since naval needs depend on what the navy is likely to be asked to do, can policy and purposes be clarified?

Can or should America withdraw from China and the Philippines?

Can America retire to the Hawaii-Alaska-Panama line and refuse any support to trade or investments in the Far East?

Although a doubled navy might not be able to defend American interests in China and the Philippines in case of war, can some naval increases at present effectively defend those interests by increasing the hazards for any attacker?

Is an increased navy needed to block possible Fascist activity in South America?

If readers have answers or more questions they will be welcome in our letters column.

Musicien Français

CLAUDE DEBUSSY was proud to call himself Musicien français. Maurice Ravel was heir to the title. His music embodied, probably more than that of any other French composer since Debussy, the artistic qualities which are regarded as essentially Gallic: logic, clarity, wit, restraint, all the Apollonian as opposed to the Dionysian characteristics, the classic against the romantic; most of all, the French as against the German.

For modern French music has been called to some extent a negative art, since it appears to represent in a considerable degree a determination not to write like Wagner. For this reason, it has never attained to the popularity of Wagner's music. It is an aristocratic art expression, appealing to the taste of the educated, the refined, the classically-minded. Of this art, Ravel was the chief exponent after Debussy passed from the scene in 1918.

Nevertheless, Ravel was not too cloistered a scholar, nor too uncompromising an enemy of popular success, as he proved when he wrote "Bolero," which immediately made him known to more people than "Daphnis et Chloé," the "Pavane," and all the other works for piano, orchestra, or chamber ensembles that had preceded it. Possibly the "Bolero" will prove in the end to have been a bridge to carry the public to the more important compositions.

Toot

THE locomotive's toot has entered the tootological laboratory. The Union Pacific has had a corps of experts analyzing the cost of a toot and as a result the toparch of tootology has announced that every toot of the tooter costs the railroad the huge and almost incomprehensible sum of one-eighth of a cent. Presumably the laboratory also took up the cost of a tootle, but no report thus far has been made.

When it is considered that one full-grown and vigorous engine may develop a tooter capable of producing a thousand or more toots in a day, the importance of this investigation becomes apparent. Extravagance and waste in the dissemination of toots must cease. Even the gentle little toot that is released as the signal of a passing engineer to the good wife on the back steps must be omitted. A great many toots are necessary to the safety of the public, but even these should be trimmed to a point where it may be possible to shoot them across the countryside at a cost of not more than one-twelfth of a cent per toot.

As a matter of fact, most of the toots are of such a robust character that complaints of their sleep-stealing propensities have become quite general throughout the small towns and rural areas. It is evident that the time is ripe for a reorganization of the vast tooting system which prevails all over the United States.

Revolt in England

Book News of the Day

A REVOLT does not occur unless oppression is severe and widely felt. On the other hand, the populace may be so thoroughly broken in spirit as to be incapable of thinking of rebellion. Nor *ought* a revolt to be started, however morally justifiable it may be, unless there is a reasonable chance of success. Otherwise, when it fails, it will be utilized by the victor as an excuse for yet greater tyranny. Examples in illustration abound. The American Revolution was provoked by oppression; but the oppression was so mild as to leave its victims high-spirited and determined; and there was always a reasonable hope of success. On the other hand, the poor "Swing" agitators of the 'thirties, savagely down-trodden as they were, had no chance, and merely made matters, if possible, worse than before.

England has seen many rebellions, some justified, some wanton, some successful, many disastrous. Prof. Bonamy Dobrée tells in ENGLISH REVOLTS (London: Herbert Joseph. 7s. 6d.) the story of a few of the more famous of them. Beginning with Simon de Montfort, he ends with Mr. A. J. Cook and the General Strike of 1926; and the contrast between first and last is an instructive comment on changes time has wrought.

Most of these are, of course, well known. Wat Tyler's rebellion has been described a score of times, and perhaps hardly needed more than an allusion: and if so familiar a tale was to be told, I am surprised that Professor Dobrée has omitted the almost equally important Pilgrimage of Grace. In dealing with the "Great Rebellion" of 1642, he dwells rightly on its economic aspect; for, while it was constitutional, religious, and social, it was also, and perhaps mainly, a revolt of the rising commercial middle classes against medieval notions of finance.

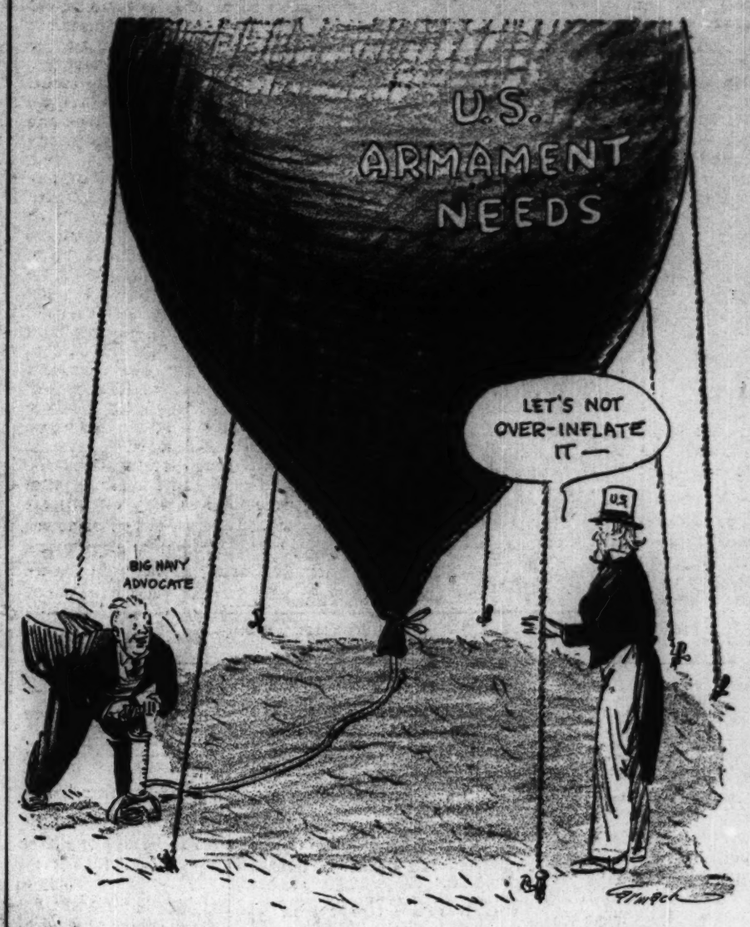
Curiously enough, the General Strike of 1926, though so recent, is probably the least adequately understood of all these "revolts"; and Professor Dobrée's account is, I think, the best part of his book—sympathetic with the strikers, and clear as to the causes of their failure. None of their leaders desired the strike; there was no concerted action, and all the cards were in the hands of the enemy. If a "revolt" implies fighting, this was no revolt at all. Like thousands of others, this reviewer walked about among the strikers, talked with them in the friendliest fashion, and—though in the very center of the agitation—saw not the slightest sign of violence. Professor Dobrée's story deserves to be widely read.

There are a good many slips and misprints, which will perhaps be corrected in a later edition. Change on page 88 should be chance; the diarist was Greville, not Greenville (page 140); nobody ever claimed that the Chartist Petition contained 10,000,000 signatures (page 158); and the "Radical tailor" was Francis Place, not William (page 128).

An index would have made a good book still better.

E. E. K.

Something to Watch Out For



This New Winter World

BY VARIOUS signs, in our town, you may know this season. Now Jamie Hoag's windows shout of staggering bargains in mufflers and handkerchiefs. Now the green forests before the grocery stores have vanished. So careful of their bright new ties are the men who take the 7:14 train that they turn up their overcoat collars. Calendars appear with new pictures but the same old dates. And by all these you know that Christmas is over and the New Year just around the corner.

But the chief sign of this season is the mysterious disappearance of the boys. Bud Curtis vanishes directly after breakfast. Chick Andrews comes home only for a brief lunch. Dunk Smith is practically a stranger to his family until long after dark. And what they do is a mystery. For it's bitter weather outside, and the earth rings like iron, and the brief sun has no warmth—the sort of weather when to look out of doors is to go down cellar and shake the furnace. Yet daily, in these holidays, the boys go out at morning, come home only at night with wind-reddened cheeks and eyes so heavy that they nod sleepily over even *The White Company*. Logs snap and crackle in the fireplace; snow swirls and dances beyond the windowpanes. And, knitting comfortably by the fireplace, Bud's and Chick's and Dunk's mothers don't understand it at all.

"But what do you do?"

The boys squirm, mumble, "Oh, just go 'round. Outdoors," and still they don't see. Then the boys smile shyly, for from behind his newspaper ambush Father grins at them. He winks. For he knows. He remembers.

* * *

The earth rang hard as you went over to Bud's; he gulped the last mouthful of breakfast and together you went over to Dunk's. Dunk struggled into his mackinaw, and skates jingled as the three of you went over walls and fences toward the pond. On the shallow pools by the brook the little kids were already scraping about, calling shrilly, going bump and scrambling up again. But you'd graduated from that to the pond's black expanse, deep frozen and smooth. Your cold fingers fumbled eagerly with straps and keys.

Then the first long swoop, the first ring of steel on ice. You went sweeping, curving about the shallow spring holes where the clear water pulsed, about derelict skiffs caught in the ice, about the islands from which radiated the white, jagged pressure cracks. In the shallow coves the dark mirror lay unscarred. The ice was clear as glass over the drifted autumn leaves lying as quiet as though lapped in amber. In the black ice of quiet brook channels were bubbles like linked chains of pearls. Green water weeds swayed in the slow current; stiff marsh grasses rippled and murmured, the wind was a harp in the island trees. Unbelievably, the noon whistles chimed.

Perhaps the afternoons were the best. You played hockey—four rocks for goals, as many as possible on a side, a fat boy for goal tender. Sticks crossed and clicked, blades rang and voices called. You spread coats to the keen wind and went sailing. Over banked clouds the sun set in a crimson bonfire, and in the swift twilight the ice boomed and grumbled.

* * *

In a sheltered cove dry grass crackled, driftwood blazed and you slid logs over the ice. They glowed and flared and the sweet woodsmoke drifted as you warmed cold hands and chilled feet. Then snowflakes hissed on the embers and were wet on your cheeks. Thicker and thicker they came, rose-red in this pool of light, swirling and dancing over the black ice as you skated homeward, bent against the wind. Your fingers fumbled stiffly with straps and keys, and like sailors freshly ashore you plodded across the fields through the white smother.

Even now, while the flakes built up against the panes, steel blades rang sleepy chimes through your thoughts. That was ended. But tomorrow there would be piled drifts, and skiis slurring through the powdered softness. After breakfast you'd go over to Dunk's, then pick up Bud—and all this brave new winter world lay before you. But how could you tell them, when they asked? You'd just been around, outdoors. Even father, rustling his paper, wouldn't completely understand. For he seemed to change the subject.

"Sun Valley," he murmured. "Snow trains. Well—perhaps they find it. Hope they do."

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Police and the Press

By Frank L. Perrin

DISCONTINUING a practice apparently encouraged by several of his predecessors in office, and followed previously by himself, the Police Commissioner of New York City explained just why it is that he has decided that a too ambitious newspaper press sometimes defeats the ends of justice. Now it may be, as many newspaper readers insist, that the commissioner is mistaken. They believe that the public is entitled to all available information regarding the activities of criminals and of those who are charged with the responsibility of preventing crime and apprehending and punishing the guilty. But somewhat apart from this there exists, it may be found, the unquenchable desire to indulge, day by day, in a study of the sordid details of pursuit, capture, trial, confession and punishment, which combine in forming the romance and tragedy of crime and criminals.

This overweening popular demand or desire has actually been fostered and stimulated by the press itself. And this is easily explainable and as easily understood. Modern methods devised and measurably perfected in the intensive effort to challenge and arrest crime in its highly specialized and adroitly maneuvered forays against industry and society have awakened, quite naturally, an intense, public interest. Fiction writers of the French and English schools have catered to this taste, as have American authors more or less conspicuously. But their narratives, while absorbing and interesting to many, have not always led to or followed logical solutions. The portrayer of fictional crime has the advantage of being able to pin guilt upon the least suspected member of the typical house party or family or political group.

* * *

It may be that newspaper reporters assigned to the police departments in our cities have yielded to the ambition to solve perplexing problems by purely inductive methods of their own devising. This is not the first time, by any means, that police officials have complained that the press has hindered, rather than aided, in the effort to apprehend and punish suspected persons. Newspapers, all too often, have informed fugitives of the methods being undertaken in the effort to establish guilt or bring about their capture.

The New York Commissioner, Mr. Valentine, takes a part of the blame upon himself. He admits, though not in so many words, that he may have talked too much. Information given somewhat freely, but with the reservation that it was not to be disclosed publicly, has not been held in confidence by some of the young men who have been ambitious to be "first" with the news. Mr. Valentine stated his case clearly and explained the reasons for what he termed his "New Year's resolution" without apology. He said: "It is not right for me to discuss cases that are unsolved, and I do not intend to do so, and that goes for other members of the department. You reporters press and press on questions about unsolved cases, and in spite of when I tell you things off the record it somehow leaks out."

* * *

I am quite aware of the fact that many newspapers and newspaper editors will criticize and possibly condemn the action which will cut off, at its source, what they insist is important news to which their readers have long been accustomed and to which they believe they are entitled. One usually thoughtful editorial writer in a New York paper already has come to the attack. He says: "Reporters of police news are notoriously persistent in their quest for facts; that is their job, and it is a legitimate job. If at times their ingenuity and even their brashness lead to the discovery of matters which officialdom would prefer to keep hidden—why not?"

The answer is that the newspaper is not the government, either of a city or of the nation. There are many things told that should not be told, just as there are many things not disclosed that should be revealed. The diplomacy of a police department may sometimes be clumsy and seem awkwardly contrived. But the man behind the desk, it is submitted, knows more about the business in hand, and about conditions affecting the public welfare and interest, than the reporter whose ambition is to score a beat.

It is encouraging to realize that modern methods of crime detection and the increasing certainty of conviction and punishment have combined to discourage and deter adventurous youth tempted to enter upon dangerous careers in the hope of gaining ease and riches. And it cannot be truthfully asserted that the ambitious but misguided efforts of newspapers, generally speaking, have aided in the educational campaign.

The Wide Horizon

Tokyo Treads on Foreign Toes

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

ONE of the most significant international aspects of the Far Eastern war, aside from the Panay incident, is the exacerbation of relations between Japan and Great Britain. Over a period of months Japanese public opinion has been stirred up against Great Britain through mass meetings, parades, magazine articles and newspaper editorials. Japanese naval officers pose the question whether Japan should fight England and members of the Japanese Diet advocate a breach of diplomatic relations.

While the Japanese Government has not openly associated itself with this campaign it has done nothing to check it. The average Japanese, if asked the reason for this anti-British drive, has two stock answers, which are supplied to him ready made by his morning or evening newspaper. One is that Great Britain is supporting the Chinese Nationalist Government in its resistance to Japan; the other that Hong Kong has been the main port of entry for airplanes and munitions, destined for China.

Although America early in October placed itself alongside Great Britain and the majority of powers in the League of Nations in condemning Japan as an aggressor, there has been no effort to revive the bitter anti-American feeling which was very marked on two previous occasions in Japan: after the adoption of the Immigration Law which excluded Japanese and after Mr. Stimson had adopted a strong stand in criticizing the occupation of Manchuria. America's "misdeeds," from the Japanese standpoint, are attributed to British diplomatic pressure. In fact nothing could more clearly emphasize Japan's desire to placate America than the Tokyo Government's complete diplomatic capitulation in the Panay incident.

* * *

France has aligned itself with Great Britain and America. Its direct material stake in China is small. But French apprehension and suspicion of Japan's forward drive on the Asiatic continent will certainly increase if, as is by no means improbable, Japan launches a drive against Canton or effects a landing in force on Hainan Island. Either of these moves would bring Japan into unwelcome proximity to French Indo-China.

The attitude of the Soviet Union has been reserved and enigmatical. Any expectation that the Soviet Union would intervene actively or send substantial military aid before the Chinese forces were pushed back from Shanghai and driven from the northern provinces has been disappointed. There are occasional rumors of Soviet airplanes arriving in Lanchow or Sian, in Northwestern China; but the best available indications are that China has received much more supplies from Hong Kong than from Russia.

There is, of course, the possibility that the Soviet Union is merely biding its time, preparing to strike when the Japanese armies have become more deeply drawn into the interior of China or when the Chinese Government has taken on a definitely "Red" coloration. It is more probable, however, that the Soviet Union, suffering from an internal political crisis, has no intention of interfering, whatever Japan may do in China.

Germany is pulled in two directions by the Sino-Japanese conflict. Politically it leans toward Japan, co-signatory of the pact against communism. But it has important economic interests in China, where it has regained much of the commercial ground which was lost during the war. It is also a curious but undeniable fact that Chiang Kai-shek's best and most trusted military advisers are not Russians or British or Americans, nationals of states which have openly expressed sympathy with China, but Germans. General Von Falkenhausen and his associates in the German military mission which has been in Nanking for several years have rendered faithful and valuable service to Chiang Kai-shek in his time of greatest need. It is the general opinion of foreign military observers in China that, if the expert German advice had been more consistently followed by the Chinese, the breakdown of Chinese military resistance in November might have been averted or at least staved off.

* * *

Of all the large powers Germany has been most consistently neutral. This is partly because the forces pulling Germany to one side or the other have more or less balanced each other, partly because Chancellor Hitler would welcome the prestige that would accrue from being a Far Eastern peacemaker. Rumors of German mediation have cropped up more than once. So far they have been, at the least, premature. But Germany would perhaps fill the mediator's essential qualification of being mutually acceptable to both belligerents better than any other power if a mediated peace is ever brought about.

Italy has been Japan's only open sympathizer among the large powers during the conflict. Antipathy to Great Britain has probably prompted Mussolini to steer a pro-Japanese course, emphasized by Italian recognition of Manchoukuo. Apart from the political considerations which have made for Italian-Japanese rapprochement, symbolized by Italy's adhesion to the anti-communism pact, Italian commercial interests in China are small. Mussolini probably reckons that he will best safeguard Italy's future trade by openly taking what he foresees will be the winning side, namely Japan's.